# The New-York Times.

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# WASHINGTON NEWS.

## General Debate in the House on the President's Message.

## Several Members Express their Views on the Subject of Reconstruction.

## Large Number of Colored Prisoners Released and Sent South.

## Fair to be Held at Washington in Aid of Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.

## Special Pardons Granted by the President Yesterday.

## Condition of the Freedmen in Florida and Georgia.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 21.

### THE FREEDMEN.

The Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in the State of Florida has transmitted a report to the Bureau. He states that he has labored to prevent any collision, as far as possible, between the military and civil authorities of the State. He called the attention of Gov. WALKER to the provisions of section 12 of an act entitled "An Act prescribing additional punishments for the commission of offences against the State, and for other purposes," which provides for disarming the freedmen of their private arms. He urged upon the Governor that it was unconstitutional, both as regards the United States and the State Constitution, and desired to have the decision of competent authority in the case. The Governor hesitated until Gen. FOSTER informed him that the disarming of the negroes must cease, either through civil or military action. The opinion of the Attorney-General has been called for, who decided that the provisions of the section were unconstitutional.

Brig.-Gen. DAVIS TILLSON, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in the State of Georgia, has sent to each agent of the Bureau a list of questions, which they are directed to answer, including the following, viz.:

Whether the civil authorities endeavor to arrest and punish those who wrong or abuse the freedmen, and if so whether they generally succeed in punishing the guilty? Whether the services of an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau is necessary to secure justice to the freed people, and if the Bureau was removed, whether the civil authorities would protect their rights. Also, whether in their opinion the tone and temper of the whites are improving toward the freed people, and if they think the time is approaching when the control of the freed people may be safely intrusted to them.

### SPEECH-DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Notwithstanding the large number of speeches heretofore read from manuscript or printed slips, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, as peculiar to Saturdays, there are still quite a number of members who have had their speeches prepared for months, who are anxiously and impatiently waiting for an opportunity to speak to the country, and especially to their constituents.

### VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The throng of visitors at the President's mansion to-day was greater than any that has assembled for months past.

### AN INDIAN DELEGATION.

A delegation of Indians from the Chippewas, of Minnesota, called to have a conference with the President this afternoon, but owing to the pressure of other important matters, the interview was postponed by the Executive.

### PARDONS.

The number of special cases of pardon by the President to-day, is as follows: Thirteen persons from Alabama, four from Mississippi, and one from Louisiana, under the first and thirteenth exceptions; also, eight persons from Kentucky under the twelfth exception of the Proclamation of Amnesty.

### INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue for the week ending to-day, were $3,390,59.

### RELEASE OF COLORED TROOPS.

Yesterday evening forty-eight colored prisoners at the jail, men and women, boys and girls, contrabands and natives, were, with their own consent, placed *en route* for Louisiana under charge of an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau. They were all charged with petty larcenies. The District-Attorney has entered a *nolle prosequi* in each of the cases on condition that the prisoners would go South, and the Court will issue an order for the recovered stolen goods to be turned over to the owners by the Property Clerk.

About one hundred and twenty-five other colored persons, nearly all of them freedmen, left at the same time for the South, where they all are promised good wages.

### FAIR FOR ORPHANS OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Extensive preparations are being made for a Fair in this city in aid of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home for the friendless orphans of soldiers and sailors in every State and Territory of the Union. Mrs. Lieut.-Gen. GRANT is President, and Mrs. Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, Vice-President. All contributions to this benevolent object should be addressed to the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington, D. C.

# THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

## FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Saturday, April 21.

The Senate is not in session to-day, having adjourned over until Monday.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The proceedings of this day's session were, by order, confined to general debate on the President's annual message.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Delaware, was the first speaker. He took strong grounds against the Constitutional Amendment in regard to representation. He contended that the effect of it would be to destroy the federal character of the Government, to produce consolidation, and to subject the people to the worst kind of despotism, that of constitutional majorities. There was no propriety in it. The States themselves were the best judges as to what concerned their internal order and well-being. The very object sought to be accomplished by the Constitutional Amendment, that of putting the negroes on a level with the white man, was another objection to it. The races were entirely distinct.

The only way in which the two races could live in harmony together was by a recognition of the truth of the inferiority of the black race. The forcible exclusion of Representatives from the Southern States was another reason why the amendment should not pass, because it could not pass if all the States entitled to representation were represented.

He was followed by Mr. PERHAM, who took directly an opposite view of the question of reconstruction. He considered it of little importance whether the late rebel States were regarded as dead, according to the views of some members of Congress, or as having had their franchise suspended, according to the views of the President. The great fact remained in either case, that it was the duty of Congress to provide for the establishment of State Governments, which should correspond with the spirit of those provisions of the Constitution, requiring Congress to guarantee to the States a republican form of government. This was what Congress had been attempting to do for the last five years, with but partial success. It was the duty of Congress to see, not only that new States, to be admitted, had such a form of government, but to guarantee it to the old ones also. If there were not loyal men enough in the South to fill the offices, some of the Federal heroes of the war should be appointed and told to take part in the administration of the Government of the States which they had saved by their valor. In these States the rebels were now in the ascendancy, loyalty was the exception, and disloyalty the rule. On whom devolved now the duty of deciding whether the late rebel States were in a condition to be represented in Congress? Not on the Executive, no such power was delegated to him; not on the House of Representatives, nor the Senate, acting independently of each other, but on the law-making power of the Government. It was the duty of Congress to take the whole subject into consideration as it was now doing, and to decide what guarantee should be required to secure equal and exact justice to all citizens, and to prevent the recurrence of another rebellion. If such be secured by such constitutional amendments as could not fail to accomplish the object, and on the ratification of such amendments by the late rebel States, as a pledge of their sincerity and loyalty, he would allow them to be represented in Congress on equal footing with the other States. The guarantees he should require were, first, that leading, intelligent traitors, as the President called them, should be deprived of all political rights, at least for the present, and until they shall have brought forth fruits meet for repentance, or until the loyal sentiment of the States has become so strong as to render them powerless for evil; second, that all the rights of citizenship, including that of suffrage, shall be given to all loyal citizens, irrespective of race or color; third, that the payment of the Confederate and State debts, contracted in aid of the rebellion, should be prohibited, and also the payment by the nation, or by States, for emancipated slaves; fourth, that the doctrine of secession shall be repudiated and branded with everlasting infamy. He quoted from the Nashville speech of President JOHNSON, delivered, he said, before his head became giddy with power, before Southern rebels and Northern Copperheads had led him captive at their will, and he called upon the President to coöperate with Congress in giving effect to the doctrines enunciated in that speech. Union members did not desire to have any conflict with the President, and would have none, unless so far as the President repudiated the principles that elected him in 1864. For himself, he had only to swear that he would never consent, by his vote, that the government of the country should be taken from the loyal citizens who had saved it by their blood, and should be given to traitors.

Mr. MILLER next addressed the House on the question of reconstruction. He did not agree with the doctrines enunciated on that subject by his colleague (Mr. STEVENS,) or by his other colleague (Mr. WILLIAMS,) or by the able gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SHELLABARGER.) For himself, he held that no rebellious action could force a State out of the Union. The Southern States, notwithstanding the rebellion, still remained part and parcel of the Union. He would accord to the rebels no such honor as their being successful in taking eleven States out of the Union, or taking one State out. All the action of the Confederate Government was a gross violation of right. The Government had never been admitted into the family of nations. The Federal Government had over those States and their people all their legal rights as well as the rights of war.

Mr. JOHN L. THOMAS, Jr., next addressed the House on the question of reconstruction. He held that Congress had full control over the whole subject. The unseemly haste on the part of the late rebel States to be admitted to representation in Congress, on their own terms, was only equaled by their precipitate action in leaving the Halls of Congress in 1861. They had then attempted to break up by force of arms, the Government which they would break up to-morrow by political trickery if they had the power. His own desire was that the rebel States should have their representatives in Congress, but at the same time, he was sensible of the duty which he owed to the country and to those loyal men of the South who had stood true to the Union in the hour of peril. As he had never entertained a doubt that the rebellion would be finally crushed out, and traitors made to feel their guilt, and although to-day, he felt sadly disappointed, that traitors had not met that punishment which their crimes deserved, still he had confidence in the devotion and patriotism of the loyal masses of the people that they would never allow these rebels to dictate the terms on which they should resume their relations to the Government. Either they were to be consulted as to the terms that would best please them, or Congress was to lay down the terms on which they were to be received back. While he denied that any State could be taken out of the Union, yet its Government could be so usurped or destroyed as not only to require remodeling, but to require a whole new frame-work. It was for Congress to decide, not only whether the State Governments of the South, having been subverted, have been reconstructed, but to examine and see whether they are so reconstructed as to entitle them to representation. These States should remain where they had remained for the last five years, in the Union to be sure, because they had not the power to get out of it, but in the Union divested of all their rights of representation in Congress, until the masses of the loyal people of the country had so hedged them in with guarantees and safeguards that they could be safely intrusted with that right. He believed that the country was on the eve of a revolution, as portentous to the next generation as the recent rebellion had been to this. The very men who had brought on the war of rebellion were striving to get back to the places they had so ignominiously deserted, in order that they might control the Government which they had so impiously striven to overthrow. He believed that the President had made a great, and sad, and, he feared, fatal mistake in the indiscriminate manner in which he had granted pardons. It was no wonder that the red-handed traitors were such friends to the President's policy, because they saw that that policy was to give them back all their rights, as fully, and place them in possession of the Government as fully, as before they went into the rebellion. The President's policy had done more to make treason respected, and traitors heroes, than the establishment of an independent Confederate Government could have done. If the President's policy was carried out, it would not only put the eleven rebel States in the hands of rebels, but the time would not be long before rebels would have complete control of the Government in all its departments. It was no wonder that every rebel, from JEFF. DAVIS down to every subaltern, including bushwhackers, jayhawkers and guerrillas, was an earnest and devoted admirer of the President's policy. It was just the policy for them, because it was the only one they could live by, and the one which they professed, through their papers, to be ready to die by. He desired to see a constitutional amendment adopted prohibiting Congress from repudiating any part of the Federal debt and from assuming or paying any part of the Confederate debt; for although there was no fear of such a thing for the present or the next Congress, there was no knowing what might be done if the rebel States were admitted to representation in Congress.

Mr. SMITH was the next to address the House. He proposed, he said, to discuss the present condition of the States and of the country, and the propositions of the President and of Congress. He held that the secession ordinances were null and void, and that all the acts passed by Congress during the four years of war were based upon the ground that these rebel States were not out of the Union, and could not get out of the Union. It did not follow because the rebel States were admitted to the right of representation in Congress, disloyal Representatives should be allowed to take seats in either House. That had never been asked by the President, or by any other loyal man. What could Congress do contrary to what had been done? The policy inaugurated by the late President LINCOLN had been carried out by President JOHNSON, and under it the Southern States had formed their organizations. How was that policy to be changed, or what change was there to be made in it?

Mr. SCHOFIELD asked if it made any difference whether a man who had been engaged in the rebellion was admitted as a Representative, or a man who had not been engaged in the rebellion, but who would vote exactly as the ex-rebel would vote?

Mr. SMITH replied that he did not see how that difficulty could ever be avoided. There was nothing in the Constitution or laws by which it could be done. It did not follow that his own district, or the district of his very radical friend (MCKEE) would hereafter send a representative of their stamp. Because the State of Illinois sent to this House a man who was seven feet eleven inches high, did it follow that the same district would hereafter send a man of the same stature or of the same strong political views? [Laughter.] What legislation could regulate this thing?

Mr. BOUTWELL asked whether the gentleman did not see a difference between canvassing the political opinions of a man elected from the loyal States on questions concerning the administration of the Government, and recognizing the right of a people who are at present not represented, to be represented until some affirmative action is taken on the part of the Government. If it was found by the testimony of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and others, that in some of these rebel States nine-tenths of the people denied the right of the Government to exist, were they to be allowed to come to Congress and assert the power of representation for the overthrow of the Government?

Mr. SMITH admitted the difference in the two propositions, but he did not see why States in which the conditions did not exist should not be admitted to representation.

Mr. BOUTWELL asked whether the gentleman from Kentucky would confine the elective franchise in Mississippi, for example, to loyal white men, excluding disloyal white men.

Mr. SMITH replied that he would.

Mr. BOUTWELL then asked whether the gentleman expected that the nine-tenths disloyal people would permit the other tenth to set up and continue a government from which they would be excluded.

Mr. SMITH referred, in reply, to the position which had been enunciated and maintained by Union majorities, and advocated by the Speaker of the House, that the loyal men of each State were to be recognized as constituting the State.

Mr. BOUTWELL did not ask what the Speaker had said, but he asked the practical question whether the loyal one-tenth of a State would be allowed to govern the disloyal nine-tenths.

Mr. SMITH replied that it was for Congress to solve that problem. Why did not Congress fix it, and let the loyal tenth be represented in Congress.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, asked Mr. BOUTWELL whether the rights of the loyal one-tenth of a State were to be impaired by the disloyal nine-tenths, and whether that loyal tenth, being taxed, was not entitled to representation.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that the right of representation, whether in the Senate or in the House, was a right appertaining to the States as States, and that it could be exercised by the people only through an existing and recognized State organization. The State organizations in these eleven States which had once existed in harmony with the organization of the National Government had by some event or series of events ceased to exist as a matter of fact, because they were not represented in Congress. That was the evidence that they had ceased to exist. When, or why, or how, it was not important to inquire. Now before the right of representation could be again exercised in any of those States there must be a previous recognition of such right. In the inquiry as to the right of a State to be represented, its Constitution must be looked into, and it must be ascertained whether there is such an existing loyal State as would reasonably justify the expectation that the representatives from that State would be loyal. There was no right in the one-tenth of the people of a State, even though loyal, to be represented in Congress. It was the right of the people of the whole State, when they demonstrated as a whole their loyalty to the Government, to be represented as the people of a State.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, remarked that that doctrine overturned the doctrines of Mr. LINCOLN from beginning to end.

Mr. SMITH having resumed the floor, drifted to the question of conflict between the President and Congress. He asked why, if the President had no power to do what he had done, Congress had not undone it, and done something that would be better. What was Congress going to do in its place? Stable governments must exist, and there must be the same sort of machinery to carry them on. But it is said the Southern States must repudiate the rebel debt; that had been done. It is said that they must ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery; that had been done also. Then it was said that they must elect loyal men to Congress. How did Congress know that it had not been done in every instance? who had tried that question? The Committee on Elections, which was the proper authority on that subject, had said nothing upon it. In excluding those States from representation Congress was doing a wrong, which would result in injury to the Government.

Drifting into the question of the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS, Mr. SMITH said that the President had relieved from pardon five hundred of the leading spirits of the rebellion, and he asked why Congress had not by bill or resolution called for their trial and execution. It was because Congress wanted to dodge the question.

Mr. SCHOFIELD asked why Mr. SMITH had not introduced such a measure.

Mr. SMITH said he would do so if those who were so fond of blood did not.

Mr. SCHOFIELD asked why he had not done it some time during the last five months.

Mr. SMITH replied that it was because he had been waiting for some of those who talked so much about blood to come forward and show their bloodthirstiness.

Mr. SCHOFIELD remarked that the gentleman himself talked more about blood than any one else.

Mr. SMITH went on to say that the Radicals in Congress and the Radical organs were daily denouncing the President, because he did not do something in reference to the punishment of rebel traitors, although it belonged to Congress itself to do it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether Mr. SMITH supposed that Congress had the power to pass laws by which those men could be tried and condemned, or whether they must not be tried under the laws existing at the time the crime was committed.

Mr. SMITH replied that, as a matter of course, they must be tried under the laws existing at the time the crime was committed, but Congress could fix the means by which they could be brought to justice.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired further, whether they must not be tried in the districts prescribed by law.

Mr. SMITH agreed to that, and said the districts were as numerous as the men to be tried. They could be tried in Virginia, and in all the Southern States, because the Courts were reëstablished.

Mr. BROOMALL asked what additional law was necessary, and what power Congress had to pass a law for the trial of persons for crimes committed heretofore.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested as an additional question, what the President had to do with it?

Mr. SMITH said he knew that Congress could not pass an *ex post facto* law; but he could understand very well the effort that was being made by men to avoid by litigation on non-legislation the bringing of these men to trial. It was because they knew it would affect the true policy adopted by President JOHNSON.

Mr. BROOMALL inquired what power Congress had in the matter.

Mr. SMITH retorted by asking what power the President had.

Mr. BROOMALL suggested that he had the power to execute existing laws.

Mr. SMITH said that President JOHNSON had pursued the policy inaugurated by President LINCOLN, and that Congress would not dare to destroy it, because Congress felt the force and effect of that policy on the country, and knew that the great masses of the Union people would soon rise and maintain it, and that the leaders who were opposing it would go down and be forgotten and unwept.

Mr. RANDALL (of Pennsylvania) suggested that the President had, on the 2d of October, 1865, addressed a letter to Chief-Justice CHASE on the subject, and that the Chief-Justice, on the 12th of the same month, replied declining to hold such court as had been suggested by the President, and suggesting a trial by Military Commission.

Mr. SMITH knew that was so, for he had read it in the *Tribune*.

Mr. SHELLABARGER desired to make a statement in that connection. He said that within a few days past the Attorney-General of the United States stated to him and another gentleman, not in confidence or privately, that the position taken by the Chief-Justice was proper, as the condition of the country was such as to make a judicial trial under the circumstances naught else than a mockery.

Mr. SMITH asked if that was so, whether it would not be equally a farce and a mockery for a Commission to be instituted to try these men. The position assumed by Congress to screen the Chief-Justice and other men, and to throw the whole onus of complaint on the President was unfair and unjust, and would be sure to recoil on those who assumed it. He referred to the resolution offered by Mr. STEVENS in 1862, declaring that if any person should propose to make peace upon any other basis than the integrity and union of the United States, he would be guilty of a high crime. He (Mr. SMITH) adopted that principle, and he held that if it was applied now to the gentleman who offered the resolution, he would be convicted of high crimes.

Mr. RITTER next addressed the House on the question, chiefly, of the relative value of slave labor and free labor, contending that slave labor was more profitable to a State, and comparing the product and property statistics of Ohio and Kentucky, and of Illinois and Alabama. He subsequently admitted, however, in response to Mr. KELLEY, that the statistics he had cited embraced the assessed value of the slaves. He appealed to Congress if it did not desire the repudiation of the Federal debt, to stop in its mad career, and to cease its efforts to force its peculiar views on the people of the late slave States. They should imitate the noble example of the President, and open the doors of Congress to the representatives duly elected. Each State should be left to control its own internal affairs, subject to the Constitution and laws of the United States. This was the only way in which they could have a restored Union.

Mr. SHELLABARGER next addressed the House. He reminded it that some weeks ago he had introduced a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to whether it was competent under the American Constitution for Congress to declare a forfeiture of citizenship, by act of law, where that citizenship had been voluntarily abandoned by acts of disloyalty. Since that resolution had been adopted he was glad to find that one distinguished gentleman who occupied the chair of the House had been reflecting on this great question in the same direction to which that resolution pointed. One of the most distinguished lawyers of the House had also introduced a set of resolutions bearing on the same idea and expressing with more distinctness a plan for putting in application that power of the Government. He was glad, therefore, to find these and other evidences that the mind of the country was being now directed toward the important practical question, as one of the means which may be resorted to for the purpose of relieving the Government from those questions of terrible embarrassment by which it was surrounded. He desired now to direct his remarks to that great question in the breach between the President and Congress touching the method of restoring the States, in the recent revolt, to controlling power in the Union, and in the causes for that breach most men found the occasion for alarm. If however, any faith could be placed in the most solemn utterances of Congress and of the President, then they did not differ, but did most precisely agree upon one, at least, of the most important and decisive principles and means for the restoration of those States to power. He solemnly averred his belief that if the President and Congress had the Constitutional right to employ the means to which he alluded for the restoration of the States, and if they would, in good faith, unite to apply and put in force the principle which both professed to hold, the work of restoration would be, if not easy, at least ultimately certain and at once secured. That principle was that in all those States, truly loyal people should alone have power of Government, either by the holding or by the exercise of the elective franchise, and that "the conscious and responsible leaders of the rebellion," should be tried, convicted and executed. If the loyal people of those States had full control of their Government, he saw no reason why each of those States should not be welcomed to-day to the embrace of the parent Government with an acclaim of joy almost like that which angels gave at Bethlehem. The avowals by the President, of his desire for the exclusion of rebels from all powers of government, and for their condign punishment, had been so frequent, so recent and explicit, that to doubt their sincerity would be to attribute to the President treachery to his professions and infidelity to all instances of honor and manhood. It would be to attribute to him purposes and conduct which would be disgraceful to the most vulgar political harlequin, but which, in the ruler of a great and generous people, who had so honored and trusted him, would be utterly disgusting and infamous. Congress had already indicated its belief in the same thing. It was obvious, therefore, that the President and Congress agreed that the disloyal should be sternly excluded by severe ordeals from Government until they bring forth fruits meet for repentance. He then proceeded to discuss the right of Congress to exclude from citizenship all who had voluntarily renounced it, sustaining his position on the Constitution, on international law, and on precedents established and practised by foreign Governments, and followed by the American Government in the case of persons who had been engaged in SHAY'S rebellion in Massachusetts.

Mr. HALE inquired whether, in the precedents cited from the course of foreign Governments, the persons whose rights were forfeited had not been first tried and found guilty by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Mr. SHELLABARGER replied that the forfeiture took effect by the act of the Sovereign on the law-making power, without the interposition of judicial power.

Mr. HALE also inquired whether, in the case of SHAY'S rebellion, forfeiture of civil rights did not apply exclusively to those who had been tried and convicted.

Mr. SHELLABARGER replied in the negative.

Mr. HALE wanted to know then how the fact that the persons had been engaged in rebellion had been ascertained.

Mr. SHELLABARGER'S answer failed to throw much light on that point, but he continued his argument.

Mr. HALE interrupted him to ask another question. The drift of the gentleman's argument, he said, was to show that Congress might lawfully enact forfeiture of citizenship as a penalty for having been engaged in rebellion against the Government. He submitted whether there was not another difficulty in the case, namely: that by an express provision of the Constitution, which the gentleman had failed to notice, the imposition of penalty for any crime whatever committed before the passage of the act is expressly and directly within the definition of an *ex post facto* law, and whether it was not thereby forbidden by the Constitution just as effectually as bills of attainder. If Congress might, by legislation, enact the penalty of forfeiture of citizenship for rebellion or disloyalty, might it not, by the same rule, enact any other different penalty for an offence committed before the passage of the act?

Mr. SHELLABARGER replied that provision of the Constitution had no application to the matter he was discussing. That provision related to the punishment of crime as such, and to the forfeiture of rights in punishment of crime? What he was considering was an exercise of national sovereignty, not in punishment of crime, but simply in depriving men who, by acts of disloyalty, had voluntarily renounced their allegiance to their own Government, of the right to resume their political powers. He would not have what he said, pushed to any other consequence than the consequence to which he pushed his argument, namely, that the right of citizenship being of national donation, of national definition, and of national control, was a matter the deprivation of which, as a consequence of a voluntary surrender of the obligations of citizenship, was not like an infliction of punishment for crime, but was simply a declaration of the sovereign that, as they had surrendered their political franchises, they should not continue to exercise them. He sustained his position also by reference to a provision in the Army Appropriation Bill of 1864, declaring that deserters from the army forfeited all the rights of citizenship, and were forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any right of citizenship; and he asked whether desertion was a higher offence than three or four years' of war against the national existence. The passage of such a law as he suggested would stand as a practical assertion of the exercise and application of the national powers of self-preservation for which he contended.

Mr. SHELLABARGER spoke for an hour and a half, and was listened to with marked interest and attention.

At the close of his speech, Mr. HALE rose and said he did not wish to put himself in the position of the gentleman whom GOLDSMITH alluded to, who "thought of convincing while others thought of dining"—but he would take the privilege of calling the attention of the gentleman who had just made an argument, which for elaborateness, learning and fairness he had seldom heard equaled in the House, to one or two points in it. In regard to the suggestion which he (HALE) had made, "that this was in the nature of an *ex post facto* law, he submitted that it was not an answer to say simply that that section had nothing to do with the case. It was proposed as a penalty for treason and rebellion that these men should by the legislation of Congress at this day be deprived of certain rights. That was by all legal definition an *ex post facto* law and nothing else. He submitted that the acts of 1864 in reference to deserters, and each of the other statutes passed by Congress, was perspective in its operation, and not retrospective or retroactive. The law in reference to deserters was to take effect if they did not return to their regiments by a day fixed, making the prospective crime of desertion the crime to be punished, not the past offence. He held the crime of treason in as great detestation and horror as it was possible for the gentleman to do; but he dreaded one thing more than armed rebellion, more than treason, and that was to see the true, honest, loyal men of the nation, like the gentleman from Ohio, in their zeal to put their condemnation of the crime of treason, override or seek to override the plain and palpable provisions of the Constitution. He regretted that he was not prepared to point out where the gentleman's argument departed from the true constitutional ground; but he would promise himself the pleasure of making that effort at as early a day as he could obtain the floor.

The House then at 5:30 adjourned.

# POLITICAL.

## Meeting of Union Men in Support of President Johnson—A Declaration of Principle and an Address to the People.

*From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, April 18.*

A meeting of prominent members of the Republican or Union Party friendly to the national policy as developed by President JOHNSON, was held in this city yesterday, for the purpose of consultation and expression of opinion. All parts of the State were represented by men well known in public and private life as valuable citizens and consistent Unionists, among whom were Hon. O. F. WINCHESTER, our Lieutenant-Governor elect, and Hon. LEVERETT E. PEASE, our Secretary of State elect.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. JAMES T. PRATT, of Glastenbury, and was organized by the choice of the following officers:

*President*—Hon. Erastus C. Scranton, of New-Haven.

*Vice-Presidents*—Hon. Oliver F. Winchester, of New-Haven; Col. Dwight Morris, of Bridgeport; Hon. Thaddeus Welles, of Glastenbury; Hon. Lyman W. Coe, Wolcottville.

*Secretaries*—Willis J. Goodsell, Esq., of Hartford; Hon. Leverett E. Pease, of Somers; David S. Ruddock, Esq., of New-London.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, Hon. JOHN WOODRUFF, of New-Haven, offered the following:

*Voted*, That it is expected that no one will participate in the proceedings of this meeting who did not support the Government during the late rebellion, and who did not sustain the candidates of the Union organization at the recent State election.

This was adopted. It being then resolved, after considerable consultation, that it was advisable for the members there assembled to adopt resolutions and issue an address to the people of the State, setting forth the sentiments of the meeting, a Committee of three, consisting of Hon. JAMES F. BABCOCK, of New-Haven; Col. DWIGHT MORRIS, of Bridgeport, and Hon. THOMAS COWLES, of Farmington, was appointed for the purpose of preparing these documents.

The Committee reported the following resolutions, which, after discussion, were adopted as expressing the sentiments of the meeting:

*Whereas*, The war for the preservation of the Constitution and the overthrow of the rebellion has ceased throughout the country, and the authority of the Government is recognized in every State, we deem it now the especial duty of Congress and the President to favor such healing measures as will tend to the immediate restoration of confidence, the increase of social, commercial and political intercourse between the various sections of the country, and the strengthening of the bonds of the Union, so that there shall be neither the effort nor the desire of any section to injure the Government which has proved a source of so much happiness and prosperity; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we are decidedly in favor of the immediate admission to their seats in Congress of such loyal Representatives and Senators as prove their election, and satisfy each House that they possess the requisite qualifications.

*Resolved*, That as the secession doctrines, which ripened into rebellion against the Government, have failed of success in the last appeal, the enactments which the insurgent States adopted, declaring such States out of the Union, are absolutely null and void, such States remaining as before entitled to all the rights and privileges which they possessed under the Constitution; only the individuals who participated in the rebellion being guilty of the crime of treason and subject to pardon or punishment.

*Resolved*, That, without impugning the motives of the majority in Congress, who treat the late insurgent States as conquered provinces, to be governed in their local and municipal affairs as if they were without the Union and beyond the protection of the Constitution, we nevertheless declare our firm conviction that such legislation is not calculated to promote the mutual confidence upon which alone the Union can be sustained and transmitted in all its just proportions to those who shall come after us.

*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with the President, ANDREW JOHNSON, in his efforts to maintain the Constitution inviolate against the prejudice of sectional partizans—the honest but mistaken opinions of impracticable theorists, and the bitter taunts and gross abuse of unscrupulous and vindictive enemies—and we doubt not that when the voice of the people is fully expressed, it will be found to be in vindication of his just and magnanimous policy.

The Committee also reported the following address, which, after a prolonged discussion, in which eloquent and able speeches were made by Hon. O. F. WINCHESTER, Hon. JAMES F. BABCOCK, and others, was adopted by the meeting.

*To the Electors of Connecticut.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We, as friends of the Administration and of its so-called "Lincoln-Johnson" policy, assembled from various parts of the State, desire to address you upon topics of momentous National concern. We are members of the great Union party of the Republic—a party which, by the help of God, carried the flag of the Union through the storm of battle, and sustained it with equal fidelity in neighborhoods, towns and cities where the spirit of treason lurked in secret places and manifested itself in party organizations.

This Union Party now, with its noble history of brilliant deeds and self-sacrificing devotion, and even the Union itself, seem to us in danger of irreparable damage, if not of an absolute disruption; and we are prompted by the love we bear to both to mingle our voices with others who are discussing the great topics of the times, in the hope that we may contribute something toward the promotion of the "general welfare." In what we shall say we propose to speak our thoughts freely and frankly, as the occasion demands, with "malice toward none" and a becoming "charity to all."

The struggle for the life of the nation having been removed from the clash of physical forces to the forum of legislation, it behooves every citizen to examine with earnest attentions the various measures proposed for the restoration of the Union to its full constitutional vigor, and for the healing of the wounds which bloody battles and previous years of sectional animosity have engendered. In the consideration of these measures we should never fail to remember that Slavery, the chief source and cause of this animosity, has been effectually and forever abolished. If that institution has left behind it in the regions of its growth and culture, a spirit of cruelty and disloyalty, it is only a confirmation of the fact which you have always maintained, that it was an evil of gigantic dimension and far-reaching influence. You are not then disappointed if all its effects have not become immediately obliterated with its overthrow. But the system itself is destroyed, and it has therefore no power to combine those elements of discord which so imminently threatened the destruction of the Government.

You can therefore afford, in the present hour, and in all the future, to be more hopeful, trustful and forbearing than in all the past—and to go further in your efforts to bind up the yet bleeding wounds of the South than when it stood in armed array against you. Then the administration of President LINCOLN offered the Representatives of the States in revolt their places in Congress, with the only condition that their constituents should lay down their arms, acknowledge their obligations to the Government and support the National Constitution. We declared through Congress and by Executive proclamation that the war was not undertaken for the abolition of Slavery, but only in defence of the Union. In good faith, we are now bound to stand by these declarations, and we can do it the more heartily inasmuch as Slavery, in the progress of the conflict, has been effectually destroyed. The war has also annihilated the absurd doctrine of secession, and convinced even its most tenacious adherents in the South that a State cannot go out of the Union except by a successful revolution; and no party can live at the North that in any form, or under any guise, shall attempt to revive that exploded policy.

The States, then, being in the Union, the question suggests itself as to the manner of their restoration to their practical relations with the General Government. Before the meeting of Congress, the President and his cabinet had exerted all their executive influence in extending existing laws over the revolted territory. They had, with wonderful success and little violence, established post-offices, collected marine and internal revenues, and done all they could of right do to complete governmental operations.

The next great step, which realizes in the highest degree a restored Union, is representation in Congress. This has been denied, and is still denied by a majority in that body. It is a source of grief to us, and of irritation to the constituents of those who present themselves as claimants to seats in either House. The promise made to them during the war has not been kept in the day of peace and comparative safety. Why is this? We are told that conditions are necessary. The sympathizers with the rebellion at the North maintain that no condition, beyond that of ceasing to make war and taking the usual oath to support the Constitution, is either constitutional or just. But the Executive has demanded more, and in that they disagree with him, whatever their professions for party objects may be. He has, under the war power, demanded acquiescence in the abolition of Slavery, the repudiation of the rebel debt, and other pledges which he deemed important to the safety of the Union and the future peace of the country, leaving all questions of a purely domestic nature to be settled, as heretofore, by the States to whose custody the Constitution has committed them. In short, he has done all he could do to end contention and restore harmony.

But the Congress of the United States demand much more, insisting that their proposed laws and constitutional amendments are essential to our future peace and security. And thence has followed a clash of opinions that has led to harsh expressions and produced estrangements that do not promise harmony either, North or South. The honest, reflecting people of the nation are dissatisfied with such a condition of its affairs, having done all that *they* can do to save the Union and restore confidence among themselves and those over whose territory they have borne our flag to final victory.

We believe that the people are readily disposed to tolerate differences of opinion between the President and Congress, so far as they are courteously and kindly expressed. The Constitution has made the Executive a branch of the law-making power, and he has the same right under the obligations of his oath to use the veto power, whether he be in error or not in its exercise, as any member of Congress has to his own vote. We do not, therefore, propose to discuss, in this limited space, the merits of the bills to which he has refused his signature. The responsibility of their sanction or disapproval rests with him. The Constitution has placed it there.

The restoration of the Union, in fact and in law, is the main question, and the most important step in that direction is the admission of loyal and trustworthy Senators and Representatives to their seats in Congress. In the issue here joined, we are free to avow our settled conviction that the opinions of a majority of the people of the North will be found to be in harmony with those of the Executive. These opinions are in support of the views of President LINCOLN, though the Congress was against him, and he was denounced as a tyrant by certain members of that body. Yet the Convention at Baltimore, fresh from the people, sustained him with remarkable unanimity.

The Constitution was wisely framed for every anticipated emergency. Happily it meets our present wants, though a civil war of such a character as that from which we have emerged could not have been foreseen. Yet this Constitution, in the simplest form and in the fewest words, declares that each State shall be entitled to representation in Congress; and then, in as few words more, tells us that each House "shall *be the judge* of the elections, returns and qualifications" of its own members. Under this power each House may receive loyal Representatives, and send home, or seize and try for treason, every unrepenting rebel. Is not this sufficient for all practical purposes—in other words, for restoring the late insurgent States to their practical relations to the Government? We have many nice and skillfully balanced theories to the contrary. We are told that each State must, before she can be represented, be put through some process of adjustment, and be declared, under due form of law, in a proper condition for admission to the Union, from which she has, in fact, never gone out.

We do not believe that the people can be induced to lay aside the practical ideas which they bring into use in all their business affairs for such finely wrought philosophies, in defiance of the simplest provisions of the Constitution, which gives to each House the power of determining, and that without qualification, the elements of its own body. It is said, however, that this power of defining the *status* of a State, before admitting its representatives to Congress, is necessary, and should be exercised to prevent rebel influences from gaining an ascendancy in the Government. The same plea is always made to justify usurpation. Under that plea Connecticut, if ever involved in serious domestic trouble, might, by a sectional majority, be shut out from representation, though her Congressmen, asking for admission to their seats, might be as loyal and as worthy as the best that hold them.

The Constitution, rather than the theories of the wisest and best of our Congressmen, should be our guide in all matters pertaining to the existence and perpetuity of the Union and the rights of the States within it.

We address you, fellow-citizens, in this form, because we feel that justice to our convictions and doctrines has not been done by a considerable portion of the press of the State of our own party; and it certainly has not been done by the press of the opposite party. Although the latter profess, in general terms, to be warmly in favor of the President's policy, we have reason to distrust their sincerity, both from their past history and our knowledge of their present position. Their doctrines are the doctrines of unrepentant rebels. We cannot go to them, or accept their past history. If they are sincere in their present professions they can readily come to us. But to ask us to go to them and sanction the very organization that fought so persistently against the war for the Constitution, and against our candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, would be a demand upon our credulity as well as our loyalty that we regard as simply preposterous.

In the late State election we contended against that organization and against the party leaders who were identified with it, although not satisfied with our own apparently negative position in our own party, where our votes and efforts were liable to be and have been misrepresented. We rejoice at the result of that election, if for no other reason than that it keeps from power a party which has been inimical to the Government the last six years. We desired in the late Convention of our friends the adoption in our platform of resolutions, of some one or more, which recognized the fundamental principle which we have favored in this address; but we were overruled upon the ground that the election was not of a distinctly national character, no candidates for Congress being in nomination. The failure, however, of the Convention to speak more decisively upon the topics alluded to, afforded the anti-war party an opportunity to occupy the position which the Convention had abandoned, and they improved it. While we confess to the skill of their tactics, we yet remain unbelievers in the sincerity of their professions. We understand their policy to be the widening of divisions already existing in the ranks of the Union Party, and the attempt to recruit from those of us who will not recognize the creed and do not favor the spirit of the extreme ultraists of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Yet toward the masses of the "peace party" of the North we are inclined to be as charitable as toward the masses of the rebel party in the South. Both have been deluded, and may be forgiven. But the leaders of both should remain out of political influence until they have "brought forth fruits meet for repentance."

We desire to see the Union restored, both in form and in fact, at the earliest possible moment. We have something to hazard in any form of restoration. With a President bound to the Constitutional Union Party by every consideration of honor, interest and patriotism, and a Congress in which neither the "Peace Party" in war, nor the rebel leaders, can have control for a considerable period of time; and with Slavery legally abolished, we can afford a liberal or even a magnanimous experiment in the work of restoration. The examples of an opposite course, as witnessed in the mother country, in her dealings with her revolted colonies, and especially her policy toward Ireland, and the example of Russia with Poland, warn us of the dangers of dealing harshly with communities large enough to constitute a great nation, and therefore capable of subjecting us to vast and needless expense and constant annoyance and apprehension.

If the Union cannot be restored without the exercise of despotic power, the question arises whether such a Union may not in time become unsafe to ourselves and unworthy of the cost we have endured for its preservation. If our fathers revolted against the assumption of the British Parliament that could tax them to any extent while it denied them representation, we ask if whole States in the Union can be safely subjected to the legislation of Congress in their purely domestic affairs without being allowed a voice or a vote in such legislation? The fact that they have, technically, forfeited their political rights, is not the question. Upon that theory they might nearly all be subjected to the severest penalty of the law against treason. No man in the exercise of his reason would propose to enforce such a penalty against whole communities. The civilization of the age forbids it. Christian charity, republican equality and ordinary good sense forbid it. An enlarged patriotism points to a more liberal policy. The condition of the public finances requires it. The commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of the country urge it. The honor of the nation in the eyes of the world demands it. The self-sacrificing spirit of the founders of the republic continually pleads with us to follow it if we would save to ourselves and transmit to posterity our priceless inheritance.

But we are told that there is variance between the President and Congress, and that the combined wisdom of the latter must of necessity be superior to the best judgment of the former. In this connection let us remember that in Congress, whatever the wisdom and purity of motive, there is a divided responsibility—that majority votes are often produced by combinations of interests—that inferior minds are often controlled by superior talent—and that such votes frequently represent the feelings and interests of sections or localities rather than the entire nation, especially when but a part of the country is represented.

The Executive, on the other hand, is supposed to be more especially and peculiarly the representative of every section and of the entire country, and the veto power is expressly given to him to check what he may deem unconstitutional or unwise legislation. He is a part of the law-making power, and his judgment, his oath, his interest, all conspire to make him discreet and patriotic in the exercise of this prerogative. We have seen nothing in his administration of the Government thus far to warrant any suspicion that his motives are not unselfish and patriotic, whether he be right or wrong in his opinions—and, for this reason, if for no other, we are disposed to defend him. But there are other reasons. We have been taught from our infancy to honor the office of the Chief Magistracy of the nation. We believe that a proper reverence for that exalted position is due to ourselves as well as to those who fill it, and that a contrary course tends to weaken the respect for law, order and government which is essential to the public safety and the duration of our Republican institutions.

It is no new thing that differences have arisen between the Executive and his party and the Congress in power. Even the great and good WASHINGTON was maligned in and out of Congress, and by members of his own party and of his own Cabinet. His successor, JOHN ADAMS, was more violently assailed by the same influences. JEFFERSON was allowed no peace from the same cause. MADISON, at one period of his administration, was almost without a party or political friends. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was vindictively assailed by all parties, including many of those holding official relations to him. JACKSON, in his efforts to defeat nullification and overthrow the United States Bank, was in constant antagonism with large numbers of his influential political associates, who, in Congress and out of it, denounced him as a tyrant. Gen. TAYLOR, short as was his term of service, and faithful as he was to the Union and the Constitution, found himself denounced in the South as inimical to its interests, and equally opposed in the North, as too partial to Southern institutions. The stern, and, in certain quarters, malignant hostility of large numbers of republicans to the martyred LINCOLN, is too recent to be forgotten by any of the present participants in public affairs. That hostility was at length developed into an organized party whose main purpose was to prevent his reëlection. Impartial history has done and is doing justice to the patriotism and purity of each of these illustrious men. We doubt not, from what we have thus far seen, that when the excitements of the present hour shall have passed away, the name and fame of ANDREW JOHNSON will be rescued from the obloquy which partisan warfare and the prejudices that a civil war of unparalleled magnitude and bitterness has created, and that he will be appreciated as one of the firmest and noblest among the defenders of the Union and the Constitution. We do not believe that he can be swayed from his purpose of defending to the utmost of his power, the rights of all sections and all classes, or be seduced by the flattery or cajolery of the leaders of the "peace party," on the one hand, or the rebel party on the other, into an abandonment of the great Union party with whose interests and honor he will be identified through all coming time.

The following was then adopted:

*Voted*, That the Union press of the State be invited to give this address a place in their columns.

The following was also adopted:

*Voted*, That when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet at the New-Haven House, New-Haven, on Wednesday, May 2, 1866.

The speeches and expressed feelings of those taking part in the meeting were temperate, conciliatory and well advised in the highest degree. The idea of deserting the party in order to support the policy of the President was unanimously scouted as absurd, and fidelity to the Union party was pledged. The resolutions and address were adopted more as the expression of the sentiment of the conservative portion of the Union party, and not as the platform of a new organization. The names of the officers of the meeting are sufficient to warrant good faith. The meeting adjourned late in the afternoon.

# FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

## Procession of Colored People—C. C. Clay on the Way South.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, April 19.

A large procession of the negro population of Hampton Roads and the surrounding country took place to-day, in honor of the passage of the Civil Rights Bill. The negroes, after marching through the principal streets of Hampton, were addressed by Maj.-Gen. MILES, commanding the district; Brig.-Gen. ARMSTRONG, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau; Col. D. B. WHITE and others. Everything passed off in the most quiet and orderly manner.

Mr. CLEMENT C. CLAY having accepted the conditions of his parole yesterday morning has packed up his clothing and arranged his affairs, and will leave here on the steamer *John Sylvester* for City Point, Virginia. He goes from there to Petersburgh, Va., where his devoted wife will join him and accompany him to his home in Alabama, where he designs remaining for the present.

The steamer *Philadelphia*, Capt. LANE, arrived at Norfolk on the 18th, from Alexandria, Va., bound to New-York, in a leaky condition.

The steamship *Fuchia*, Capt. VAN HORN, has arrived at Norfolk from Alexandria. She is bound to New-York.

The following vessels were spoken in the bay to-day: Ship *Crest of the Wave*, from New-York for Baltimore; schooner *Phantom*, from the West Indies for Baltimore, and brig *Ella*, from Philadelphia for Norfolk.

The weather still remains unsettled and the wind from the eastward. A fleet of some twenty odd vessels is detained in the harbor in consequence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 20.

Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN and Gen. J. S. FULLERTON, Commissioners from Washington, to visit the Southern States, have arrived at Norfolk, and are now stopping at the National Hotel. They design having an interview with Mayors, Common Councils, and the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth to-day.

# MASSACHUSETTS.

## Rejection of the Eight-Hour Labor Bill by the Legislature.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 21.

The lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature has rejected the Eight Hour Labor Bill by a vote of 109 to 52.

The Metropolitan Insurance Company of New-York, through their Boston Agents, J. F. DOBSON & Co., reinsured on the 19th inst., all the outstanding risks of the Western Massachusetts Insurance Company of Pittsfield.

# CALIFORNIA.

## The Late Explosion at San Francisco—Indian Depredations—State of the Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 19.

An inquest is now being held over the body of SAMUEL KNIGHT, a victim of the late explosion.

Six thousand sacks of prime shipping grade wheat has been sold at $1 65 per 100 pounds.

The bark *Ocean Ranger*, from Hamburg, had arrived.

Mining stocks are generally weak. Ophir, $850; Yellow Jacket, $835; Savage, $1,110; Belcher, $345. Legal tenders, 79¼ cents.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 20.

The steamship *Sierra Nevada* has arrived from the Columbia, bringing $126,000 in gold.

The Indians are reported to be committing outrages in the vicinity of Canon City. A detachment from Camp Watson has been sent after them.

A Los Angelos dispatch states that the Indians are troublesome between that place and Majoo River, and cavalry are needed to prevent serious interruption to travel.

# FROM ALBANY.

## Sad Affair—An Escape from Jail.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 21.

A day or two since Mr. HIRAM MCINTYRE, of Illinois, who was visiting a brother at Dover, Dutchess County, while practicing with a revolver, fired at a dog-house, in which two little daughters of his brother were playing, killing one of them instantly.

JACOB ALCOMBRACK and JEROME FLETCHER, indicted for burglary, broke from the Schenectady jail last night.

## The Northern Pacific Railroad Bill.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 21.

The Board of Trade here unanimously adopted a resolution heartily approving of and recommending the immediate construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and indorsing the bill now pending in Congress in furtherance of the enterprise as financially sound, expedient, and calculated to promote the resources and revenues of the Government; also expressing a hope that the Representatives from Illinois and the adjacent States will use their influence in support of the bill.

## Decision on Demurrers.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 21.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in a case carried before the full bench on demurrers, has decided as follows: "A revenue stamp is no part of the note, and need not be copied, nor is the validity of the note affected by the want of a stamp, unless it is fraudulently omitted."

## Resolution of Thanks to Gov. Curtin Passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The last act of the Pennsylvania Legislature prior to the adjournment was the passage unanimously of joint resolutions of thanks to Gov. CURTIN. The members of each political party voted "aye" with great enthusiasm. The following are the resolutions, proposed in the House by Mr. RUDIMAN and in the Senate by Mr. WALLACE, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee:

*Resolved*, That in the name of the Commonwealth we tender to Gov. CURTIN our thanks for the fidelity with which, during four years of war, by which our country was ravaged and its free institutions threatened, he stood by the National Government, and cast into the scale of loyalty and the Union the honor, the wealth and the strength of the State.

*Resolved*, That by his devotion to his country from the dark hour in which he pledged to the late lamented President of the United States the faith and steadfast support of our people, he has gained for his name an historical place and character, and while rendering himself deserving of the nation's gratitude, has added lustre to the fame and glory to the name of the Commonwealth over which he has presided for two terms of office with so much ability, and in which he has tempered dignity with kindness, and won the high respect and confidence of the people.

## The Russian Telegraph—Arrival of the Russian Commissioner.

M. PAUL ANNASOFF, Commissioner of the Russian Government to the Western Union Telegraph Company arrived in the *Persia*. After delivering his dispatches to the Russian Minister at Washington and spending a few days at the Telegraph Company's headquarters in Rochester, he will proceed to San Francisco by the steamer of May 1, and there join the expedition under Col. BULKLEY, which is preparing to start for the Russian possessions with the material and supplies required to complete the line to the mouth of the Amoor.

The Russian Government continues to manifest the most lively interest in this great telegraphic enterprise, and is extending to it all needed encouragement and facilities.

## Movements of Gen. Grant.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, April 21.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and wife, accompanied by Col. BADEAU and Mr. A. H. DENT, Mrs. GRANT'S father, arrived here this afternoon on a brief visit to Postmaster SHARP and family—Mrs. GRANT'S relatives. The proprietors of the Spottswood Hotel will, to-morrow, give a complimentary banquet to the distinguished guests.

## Large Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 21.

A fire last evening destroyed JAMES WATSON'S flax factory, on Ninth-street, above Columbia-avenue. The building and machinery were totally destroyed. Loss on machinery $50,000, and on the stock $30,000. Insurance $40,000.

## The Steamship Belgian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, April 21.

The steamship *Belgian* from New-York, arrived here last evening, and will sail to-day for Liverpool.

## The Metropolitan Fire Department.

The following communications explain themselves:

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1866.

*E. Kingsland, Chief-Engineer Metropolitan Fire Department:*

SIR: On Monday evening last an alarm of fire proceeded from the house of Mr. AUSBACHER, in Fifth-street. I was summoned to attend his little daughter suffering from severe burns, which afterward proved fatal. The members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 11 were present, and had prevented the spread of mischief; and while a crowd of people stood gazing in helpless consternation around the little sufferer, my pleas for assistance were noticed by nobody save the firemen, whose cool, sagacious and effective behavior marked them as men trained for usefulness in an emergency involving human life no less than in conserving property.

Though the reputation of the Metropolitan Fire Department is already made, and its praise in the mouth of the great majority, I cannot refuse to communicate to you the great satisfaction felt by the families and citizens of our neighborhood on this recent occasion, as displaying the efficiency of the men among us.

I cannot forbear to mention the name of WILLIAM ADERNA, a member of this Company, whose nurselike skillfulness in assisting to remove the charred clothing from the sufferer, and placing her in a position of comfort, elicited the praise of many. With a body of men so cool, patient and willing, and, withal, so quiet and effective in a work that was once synonymous with noise, confusion, and, I might almost say, destruction, the people of this City have genuine cause for congratulation. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY E. MCCARTIE, M. D., No. 321 East Fourth-street.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, April 10, 1866.

*Engineer Banham of the Metropolitan Fire Department.*

DEAR SIR: The School of Mines has reason to be grateful to your Department for their efficiency in putting out the fire at the School of Mines on Friday last. Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2, was first on the ground and had water from the hydrant playing on the fire almost immediately after it was discovered, so that the fire was not allowed to gain headway and was put out with the least possible delay when the engines arrived.

But for the care shown by the firemen, the qualitative laboratory and the apparatus in the rooms below them must have been destroyed. The only apparatus broken or injured was what was destroyed by the heat of the fire and by the water which filtered through from one floor to another; the least possible damage was done to the premises.

Yours truly, THOMAS EGLESTON.

# BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE PROPOSED MASONIC TEMPLE.—The fourth meeting of the Masonic fraternity of Brooklyn was held at Joppa Lodge-rooms, corner of Court and Joralemon streets, last evening. P. M. N. P. WARING occupied the chair. On organizing the chairman stated that the act incorporating the Masonic Temple had been passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, and was now therefore a law. Some discussion ensued in relation to the selection of a site for the building. A proposition from Mr. JOHN A. BRYAN to sell his property near the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Washington-street for a site, was read and referred to the proper committee when appointed. Brother WALDRON recommended the purchase of Macomber-square, junction of DeKalb and Fulton avenues, as a proper place to locate the proposed building. Brother OSBORN thought that a site had better first be selected, and then stock would readily be taken. Brother GRAY objected to Macomber-square, as not central. The plot of ground was triangular, and therefore not adapted for the purpose intended. He recommended the purchase of the property corner of Fulton and Pierrepont streets, upon which to erect a hall. The chairman stated that that property was leased for 21 years, and could not be had. Brother OAKLEY advocated a central position, and recommended the plot of ground, some time since purchased by the Twenty-third Regiment for an Armory—in Washington-street, near Myrtle-avenue, as the proper place. The Secretary here read a note from Mr. JOHN K. PRUYN, the owner of the property, offering to sell 125 feet front and 240 feet deep for $100,000, to be used for the erection of the proposed edifice. Brother TOMBS stated that there was an alley way in the centre of this property, which, not having been closed for twenty-one years, could not now be interfered with. Brother HAYNES thought that by paying $100,000 for ground for building a structure thereupon, would be a bad speculation in a financial point of view. Brother WILLETTS understood that it was proposed to expend $300,000 on the proposed building, and argued that if it is was not placed on some public thoroughfare it would not pay expenses, if it was taken into consideration that the lower portion was to be rented out as stores. Brother OSBORN stated that the Church property in Clinton-street, near Fulton-street, could be procured for $50,000. The lot was 125 feet front. Judge SMITH'S plot, between Smith-street and Gallatin-place, had a frontage of 200 feet, and could be had for $10,000 a lot. Mr. SMITH had been offered $35,000 for two lots, but would not sell the whole plot unless he sold it to the Masons. The Chairman stated that Mr. SMITH would not sell the entire plot unless for Masonic purposes at any price. The entire subject was eventually referred to the Trustees, and the Convention adjourned.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.—A boy named JOHN SLOAT, aged about 7 years, whose parents reside at No. 155 North Second-street, E. D., was run over at noon yesterday, by a Newtown stage, at the junction of North Second and Sixth streets, both wheels of the stage passing over the lower part of his body. The injured boy was taken home by a citizen. His recovery is doubtful. A boy was run over at this junction a few days since, and accidents from vehicles are frequently happening there.

SHIP-FEVER.—This infectious disease still prevails throughout the Eastern District, and is of a very malignant nature. As fast as the Police discover those affected they are immediately removed to the Hospital. Five cases were sent there from the tenement-house No. 19 Grand-street, a day or two since.

ACCIDENTALLY POISONED.—A little girl named MARY QUINN, whose parents reside in North Eighth-street, near Sixth, E. D., came to her death yesterday, by drinking a caustic solution of potash which her mother had in the house for washing purposes. Antidotes were administered, but proved ineffectual.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a woman named ELIZABETH EARL, residing at No. 240 Gold-st., was badly burned by lighting a fire by means of kerosene. Her situation is critical. She was conveyed to the City Hospital.

# CURRENT LITERATURE.

## MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

*From London Society.*

### CHAPTER I.

"I never saw such rain in my life."

"My dear, it always rains at Genoa."

"Then why does 'Murray' say that Genoa is a dry place, with sharp, cutting winds?"

"My dear, 'Murray' makes a mistake. I have been here—let me see—six times; and every time it has been just like this, close, muggy weather, and raining warm water."

"I suppose it is the time of the year?"

"October: yes—I have always been here in October, certainly—on the way to Rome; but if a place were ever dry and cold, one would fancy it would be just in October. I can't say though that I ever saw it pelt as it does now: it is more like Roman rain."

"A nice prospect for the Magra!"

"That odious Magra! How people can say that there is a road from Genoa to Pisa, when there is that thing right across the middle of it, I cannot imagine!"

Such was the dialogue which took place between Mrs. Leslie and her daughter Mary, as they waited the summons to the table d'hote in their marble-floored apartment at the Hotel de la Croix de Malte at Genoa. Mary was in rather delicate health, and her mother was taking her to Rome for the Winter in the hope of bringing some roses into her cheeks. Not that there was anything seriously the matter, but her lack of bloom was mortifying to maternal vanity. "Don't talk of being pale, my dear," Mrs. Leslie used to say; paleness is one thing, and sallowness is another. I was a pale girl myself, but as to you, you look like a bit of waxwork fifty years old. You are never fit to be seen except by candlelight." She need not have been uneasy; many a rosy-cheeked damsel was thrown altogether into the shade by her pale daughter.

"Blanche, are you ready?" said Mary, knocking at the door of an inner room. "Well, I must say," as Blanche made her appearance, "that Annette has turned you out in good style; you don't look as if you had spent great part of yesterday on the top of Mont Cenis."

Blanche was not Mrs. Leslie's daughter, though her name was also Leslie, but her niece, and the two cousins were the closest of friends; very much alike in spirit and animation, but in appearance such a contrast, that each appeared to peculiar advantage in the presence of the other. Blanche was very tall, with a commanding sweep of figure, while Mary was rather square and substantial; Blanche had a complexion of lilies and roses, and a profusion of soft, sunny-brown hair, whose natural ringlets could scarcely be controlled by the plaitings and twistings which fashion required; but all this, though excessively pretty, in no way interfered with the charm of Mary's fine dark eyes, and beautifully-moulded head, on which the black hair, braided as closely as possible, shone glossy and smooth as velvet. In short, they would have made a perfect tableau as Rosalind and Celia.

Blanche had been considerably spoilt by her dear mamma, who had been left very young a widow with this only child, but who, happily perhaps, had died before the spoiling had gone seriously deep, and had left her daughter, a beauty and an heiress of thirteen, to the joint guardianship of her aunt, Mrs. Leslie, and some old friends of her own, Lord and Lady Beresford, who, having no unmarried daughter, had insisted on taking Blanche to live with them immediately after her mother's death, now about four years ago, and she had continued to be the *enfant de la maison* ever since, to the extreme pleasure of the old couple, and apparently with tolerable contentment to herself, until this very Autumn, when, for reasons of her own, she had taken a sudden freak to go to Rome with her aunt and cousin.

This freak she had performed, it must be confessed, rather with the precipitation of a spoiled child than with the demureness to be expected from a damsel of seventeen. She had been brought to town by Lord and Lady Beresford, who came up in the hope, that now, Sebastopol bein at last taken, any day might bring them home their only son, who had been some years absent on active service even before his regiment, the Rifle Brigade, had been ordered to the Crimea. One morning, when Mrs. Leslie's house in Green-street was astir with preparation, portmanteaus and milliners' baskets being drawn forth from their hiding-places, and ladies and ladies' maids in earnest consultation over them—just three days, in fact, before the southward journey was to begin—Lady Beresford's carriage drove to the door, and out stepped Blanche alone.

"I am going with you to Rome," was her greeting to her astonished aunt; "don't say no, for I am quite determined: so if there is anything to be done about passports, please to do it; and as to the money, you must settle all that afterward."

"My dear, does Lady Beresford approve?"

"Highly disapproves, of course; very angry, indeed; but I have had it all out with her, and she knows she can't help it; so please, please, dear aunt, don't be cross. It is all settled; and Annette is to come in the evening with my luggage, for I am going to stay here till you go."

Mrs. Leslie remonstrated; Mary remonstrated though so very glad that her remonstrances lacked force; but it was all the same—Blanche was quite determined; and it was not till after much cross-questioning that she condescended to reveal the reasons of her proceeding, which were not received by her aunt and cousin with the gravity she expected. However, Mrs. Leslie, of course, made a point of going to Lady Beresford as soon as possible for a private consultation, about which her neice knew nothing: the result of which was that it was settled, though most reluctantly on the part of the poor old couple, that the wilful child must have her way; and accordingly she had set forth with the Leslies, and found herself with them, on the rainy day in question, at the Hotel de la Croix de Malta, at Genoa.

"Did you ever see such rain?" was her first remark, as it had been Mary's.

"We were just saying," said Mary, "that we have a charming prospect for the Magra. It serves us right for aiding and abetting you, you naughty child. If we are drowned, I shall always say you were the Jonah."

"Satisfactory the information will be to the fishes," said Blanche laughing.

"A disconsolate damsel running away from her guardians always comes to grief," persisted Mary; "it would not be moral if she did not, for the sake of example."

Blanche held up her head; her aunt and cousin often affronted her by laughing at her precipitate flight.

"You may throw back that silly little head of yours," said her aunt, "but I shall always say the same; that you are behaving like a simpleton. I should think you were the only girl in England who would run away for fear of having to marry a young officer whom every one speaks well of, and who really must have a great deal in him, to be so steady to his profession and heir to a peerage besides."

> "There are maidens in Scotland more lovely by far,
> Who would gladly be bride to the young Lochinvar,"

sang Mary, in her gay, musical voice.

"I don't care," said Blanche, laughing in spite of herself. "If he were an archangel I would have done just the same. Fancy writing to a man and telling him to make haste home and marry me: me, whom he has never seen; and all because I have money! And what sort of muff must he be to do it?"

"My dear, he has not done it," said Mary, shouting with laughter.

"Come, be just, silly child," said her aunt, "his sentiments have in no way transpired; you don't even know whether his lordship's letter ever reached him."

"A couple of old simpletons, begging their pardons," said Mary, "to have shown their game. If they had only let Col. Beresford come home, crowned with laurels, and held their stupid tongues, you would have been safe to have fallen in love with each other."

"Fancy," said Blanche, still in high indignation, "when I have never been out, never seen anything of life, to book me in that way: to tell me it was a settled thing, and that dearest mamma had agreed to it: a likely thing! You know, aunt, they said it was settled; Herbert must have consented."

"I don't believe it," said her aunt; "but I'm sure I don't know. The Beresfords are not rich, and young men like money."

Here the dinner-bell interrupted them; and Mrs. Leslie and Mary, still laughing, accompanied our incensed heroine down the broad marble staircase.

Any one who has traveled along the beautiful coast-road from Genoa to Pisa, knows that the usual topic at a Genoa *table d'hote* is the probability or non-probability of being able to cross the Magra (so at least it was before the railway had been carried over it, as we understand is now the case;) and as in the month of October every one is pressing southward, the Magra is, for the time being, "the bourne from whence no traveler returns" to give the desired information.

There happened, however, on the present occasion to be an exception to the general rule. A party of young officers, on their return from the Crimea, had just arrived from Pisa, and could certify that the Magra was passable two days ago, but said to be swelling every moment, as indeed must, they feared, be the case in such rain.

"I am sorry to hear that," said a very distinguished-looking young man, who had just come in, and whose beard and bronzed cheek betokened him also to be a Crimean; "a bad lookout for me."

"For you, my good fellow?" asked one of the officers, to whom, as indeed to all the rest, the new arrival seemed well known: "You are going in our direction, are you not? Indeed, I thought you were at home already."

"On the contrary," said the young man, laughing, "I am this moment come from Marseilles by the packet."

"From Marseilles?" exclaimed several voices at once.

"Yes, from Marseilles; and very unpleasant I found it; so that I mean to go on by land. I am going to Rome for the Winter, or part of the Winter."

We cannot deny that at this our two young ladies exchanged imperceptible glances; half-conscious thoughts just shooting through their minds to the effect that they might perhaps meet this very pleasant-looking stranger in some of the parties in Rome. It was certainly within the range of possibility.

"Well," you're a cool hand, that's certain; after two year's absence, not to go and see your own people."

"After six, you may say; you know our brigade was ordered straight from the Cape to the Crimea."

"More shame for you, you undutiful fellow; but I suppose there's a strong attraction in Rome?"

"A strong repulsion somewhere else." This was in a lower tone, but did not escape his opposite neighbors, though the conclusion of the sentence did.

"Well, we shall have you back soon, at any rate," was the reply. "You know you're safe of your Victoria Cross."

The conversation then turned again on the Ma ra, and every one had something wonderful to relate of that formidable torrent.

There may be even in this age some few who stay at home, and such may happen never to have heard of the Magra. For their benefit, therefore, we must state that it is a mountain stream between Spezzia and Carrara, which, in its normal state, is a modest brook easy fordable; but, unfortunately for travelers from the north, the season when they wish to cross it being in the very midst of the Autumn rains, it is at that time in anything but this amiable condition; for a few days of wet sometimes suffice to swell it to such a pitch that it carries away, not only the bridges which men from time to time have attempted to throw over it, but vineyards and olive groves, and even whole villages, leaving the Val di Magra (of which Dante sings) a scene of utter desolation. When in a state anything approaching to this, it can with difficulty be crossed even in a boat, on account of the swiftness of the current; and it is the interest and consequently the practice of the innkeepers at Spezzia to persuade travelers that matters are in this condition much oftener than they really are. This refers, as was before said, to the state of things some years ago. If, as we have been told, the Magra is now really spanned by a railway bridge which it is unable to sweep away, it must be a great loss to the Spezzia innkeepers, but a great blessing to the travelers whom they have been in the habit of fleecing.

### CHAPTER II.

All that evening the rain kept pouring on; but the next morning the blue sky reappeared, and our travelers set forth in sunshine, brilliant, though fitful, which added enchanting effects of light and shade to the beautiful coast-road along which their first day's journey led them; but as they reached its termination, the curious, rocky Sestri, jutting far out into the sea, the sun was setting in a bank of formidable storm-clouds; and before the night was over the pattering of heavy rain against the windows, heard even in the midst of the howling of winds and dashing of waves, promised badly for the Magra.

On the next evening, when the lumbering vettura which contained our three ladies, their two ladies' maids, their courier, Brissot, (now getting old and past his work,) and an unlimited amount of luggage, arrived at the exquisite little town of Spezzia, all inquiries on this engrossing subject were met, as usual, with a mournful shake of the head.

"There had been a great deal of rain, but their excellencies would see to-morrow morning."

When to-morrow came, the aspect of affairs did not appear to be much improved. Blow, blow, blow; rain, rain, rain. And our ladies, when they came in to breakfast, were greeted by Brissot with a face grievously elongated and hands uplifted in despair.

"No Magra to-day, ladies; it is impossible."

"Nonsense, Brissot," said Mrs. Leslie, who did not readily believe in impossibility. "Don't you know the people at the inn always say that?"

A mournful shake of the head was Brissot's only reply.

"Well," said Mrs. Leslie, "let us have our breakfast in peace, at all events, and then we will settle what is to be done."

Spezzia is certainly a little paradise—there can be no doubt about that—but no one likes to remain even in Paradise on compulsion; and on a rainy day a pretty place has no very material advantage over an ugly one; and the thought of having to maintain a vetturino and four horses through an unlimited futurity of enforced idleness is enough to change Paradise into something not unlike its antipodes.

However. there seemed no fighting against fate. "What must be must, I suppose," said Mrs. Leslie.

"But, my dear aunt," said Blanche, "what on earth shall we do with ourselves here all day?"

"What, my dear?—collapse on our beds, of course," said Mary, always weary enough to be patient of a day of compulsory repose.

"Well, I have a suggestion to make," said Blanche.

"Queen Blanche is a woman of vigorous counsels," said Mary; "what is it, dear? Loop up your dresses and wade?"

"No," said Blanche; "float on our crinolines. But, seriously, tell me, aunt—we must pay for the man and the horses to-day, whether we use them or not?"

"I am afraid it is so written in the bond. The Magra comes decidedly under the head of Force Majeure."

"I thought so: well, then, why not use them? Suppose we tell Brissot to pay the bill, and pack everything, and then drive to the water's edge and see for ourselves. If we have to turn back, we shall at least have the comfort of knowing that we have not been cheated."

"That is what I call strong-minded," said Mrs. Leslie; "a very good plan."

Accordingly, Brissot was summoned, and, after a little argumentation, consented to the arrangement. In process of time it was announced that all was ready, and they went down to the carriage, amid the reiterated assurances of landlord and waiters that they would be back again before dinner-time.

"Is the Magra passable?" asked Mrs. Leslie of a long-bearded, sandalled Capuchin, who stood in the hall.

"*Spero, ma dubito,*" was the cautious reply; but there was a twinkle in his eye somewhat reassuring.

Off they drove, splashing through the mud; and at last, as they drew near the sandy, slushing plain of the torrent, a large travelling-carriage and four, straight from the Magra, dashed triumphantly towards them, the coachman nodding to their vetturino as he passed.

"Si passa," said the vetturino; and Brissot, looking back into the carriage, telegraphed that all was right.

When they had got fairly down on the strand, it appeared that the torrent had forced out for itself a second channel of no inconsiderable width, which must be crossed before arriving at the main stream. A little boat was in readiness to ferry over the passengers; but Brissot decided that, as it was raining hard, the ladies had better sit still in the carriage, for the half-naked, savage-looking beings who came crowding round, assured him that this channel was easily fordable.

The first thing to be done was to take out the horses and put oxen in their stead, which they harnessed with ropes—an affair which took more than twenty minutes to accomplish. It was accomplished at last, however; and, to the music of the most unearthly shoutings and shriekings, the heavily-laden equipage was launched with a desperate plunge into the rushing, tubid stream. With gre t difficulty the oxen strained against the current, the carriage lurching most unpleasantly. On they went, however, with struggling plunges, till, in the very midst of the torrent, crack went the ropes, down went the two foremost beasts, kicking and floundering, while the carriage remained planted in the water, which so filled it in a moment, that Mrs. Leslie and one of the maids were sitting up to their knees in water, as in a foot-tub, though the young ladies, with more presence of mind and agility, had tucked their feet up on the seat.

"Don't scream," whispered Blanche to the maid, who, looking out of the window, had seen one wheel portentously elevated. "Dear aunt, don't be frightened; see how shallow it is; these men are all wading; the water is barely up to their waists."

But Mrs. Leslie was given to screaming: though very enterprising, she wanted presence of mind, and drowning was her especial aversion; so she screamed on. Mary sat quite still and silent, a shade paler than usual, but showing no other sign of alarm.

"Dear ladies!—angels of ladies!" sobbed Brissot, looking back from the box, "they are gone back to the town for more rope; don't be frightened."

"All the way to Spezzia?" asked Blanche; "a pleasant prospect!"

The girls scorned the idea of being frightened; but they felt by no means comfortable when the overloaded carriage began to incline very decidedly to one side; and the shouting, screaming creatures who were splashing round them did not afford much consolation; for when Mrs. Leslie asked imploringly if there were no means of being carried to the other bank, they only shook their heads and pointed to the current, which was sweeping by with dizzying velocity.

At this moment our prisoners heard a tremendous splashing close to them, and looking out, saw a light traveling-carriage containing two gentlemen, one of them apparently an Italian, but the other a young Englishman—the very Crimean officer returned from Marseilles, whom they had met at the *table d'hote*, and who, springing into the water, was in an instant at their window.

"For heaven's sake, Sir," shouted Brissot, "take care! You are risking your life. You can never stand against the current, and you don't know all the holes in the river as these people do."

"Never you mind that," said the Englishman; and in a moment he looked to the broken harness, saw wh t was the matter, and, rapidly desiring his Italian friend (who showed no disposition to tempt the stream himself) to drive on quickly to Sarzana and order abundant fires, he set himself to repair the mischief with straps from the portmanteaus, to the astonishment of the unaccustomed savages whom he pressed into his service, and to the unbounded gratitude and admiration of Brissot.

The ladies scarcely saw what was going on; but the very presence of an Englishman and an officer reassured them; and when their carriage assumed its equilibrium, and the oxen began slowly to move it forward, before there had been time to bring a rope from Spezzia, they knew whose resource and promptitude they had to thank.

At last the carriage, with the ladies still in it, was safely stowed away on board the flat-bottomed boat which is ferried across the main stream, and which makes slow progress against the powerful current.

"I hope you are not wet," said the Englishman, coming to the window.

"Not materially, thank you," said Blanche.

"Only mamma," said Mary, "who chose to sit with her feet in the water."

"I don't know how to thank you enough," said Mrs. Leslie. "I am sure you saved our lives."

"I can hardly flatter myself so much as that," said the young man, smiling. "I don't think you were in any real danger."

"We were in a great deal of fear, at all events," said Blanche, laughing. "I don't think I ever felt frightened before."

"Then, indeed, you behaved like a heroine; for I did not hear any approach to a scream."

"Except from me," interrupted Mrs. Leslie; "I never could stand cold water."

"I am afraid you have had too much of it, dear mamma," said Mary, anxiously: "how you shiver; you are drenched through! I do hope you have not caught cold."

"Quick, quick! get to Sarzana as fast as possible," said the Englishman, expediting as much as he could the tardy process of landing and harnessing, and then mounting the seat by the vetturino. His presence seemed to put a little mettle both into driver and horses, and it was not long before they arrived.

"I hope there is a good fire for these ladies, and plenty of hot water," said he, in excellent Italian, to the obsequious padrone; they have got wet in the Magra."

"All ready, eccienza; the other signore ordered it; if these ladies will follow me."

The Englishman, without waiting for a word of thanks, hurried them to the door of their apartment, and took his leave. There they were much comforted at the sight of what seemed half a tree already blazing on the hearth, while men and maids in abundance were proffering hot water and warming-pans.

These last were much to the purpose; for Mrs. Leslie, at least, was so thoroughly drowned as to be fit for nothing but bed, especially as the luggage had got so wet that almost every article had to be unpacked and hung out to dry beside the ample fire, before a change could be procured. The ladies' maids were in great woe over soaked dresses and dripping bonnets; but the young ladies themselves bore the *contretemps* with smiling philosophy, more occupied, if the truth be told, with speculating on who the hero might be who had so opportunely come to their rescue, than with mourning over the damage to their wardrobe incurred by the misadventure.

Their curiosity as to their benefactor was not, however, destined to be then satisfied; for when, after drying, and dressing, and dining, they inquired for him, they were told that he had only just stayed to change his dress, and then had driven on with his companion toward Pietra Santa, *en route* for Pisa and Florence.

### CHAPTER III.

"Well, Blanche, how do you feel now you are starting for your first ball? I remember I felt all in a cold creep from head to foot."

"Yes," said Blanche, laughing, "and vexed your mother, I know, by looking like a piece of faded wax-work, as she is always calling you."

"But I want to know how you feel yourself, and that is just what you won't tell me. Let me look at you: no faded wax-work there, certainly, though I am not sure that you are not the least bit paler than usual; let me feel your pulse."

"Like Hamlet to his mother? You won't get any more satisfaction out of me than Mrs. Hamlet did out of him; here—feel," holding out her white braceletted wrist.

"It temperately keeps time," said Mary, "I cannot deny it; but don't you feel in the least as if something were going to happen?"

"Oh! Mary, it is only in story-books that heroines meet their destiny, like Cinderella, at their first ball."

"Is it only in story-books?"

"I can't judge; of course you can, who have been out one season already."

"Well, not one's destiny, perhaps; but things do happen at balls; and I should think in Rome, particularly, where all people worth knowing are sure to turn up, as mamma says, at one time or another. Suppose, now, we were to meet our hero of the Magra; would you call that an adventure?"

"A very likely one to happen, if only we were going to an English house; he must be in Rome by this time."

"No chance of meeting any English to-night, except such as have first-rate introductions."

"Why should he not have first-rate introductions?"

"I. depends on who he is, of course. This is a very exclusive house; the people never gave a ball before; it is only on the occasion of the marriage of the young Principe; for balls are not begun in the regular course of things, I imagine: so mamma says, and she knows Rome and Roman ways."

"Every one will take us for sisters, especially as we are dressed alike."

"Yes; and as you are Miss Leslie, and so much more imposing, while I am only Miss Mary Leslie, and of contemptible stature, you will be set down for the eldest, which I consider a great triumph, I being really two years ahead."

"Let me look at you, my dears," said Mrs. Leslie, coming into the room, "and see if I approve of your appearance."

She must have been fastidious if she had not approved of the two graceful figures which stood before her for inspection, throwing off burnous and shawl, and revealing the simple tarlatan dresses looped with roses and lillies of the valley, while a wreath of the same flowers crowned each young head, equally becoming to the dark classic braids of the one and the luxuriant golden tresses of the other. She was fastidious enough, but this time she did approve thoroughly, and was well pleased to have such a niece and daughter to present to the Roman world, of which she herself, in her youth, had been no inconsiderable ornament.

The two young English girls were thoroughly appreciated at the Princess del D—'s ball, and the more so that they were the only English, and consequently the only unmarried ladies present. They were engaged for half the evening before they had been in the room five minutes.

"Signorina mia, mi permitti di presentarle il Signor Colonello"—something quite foreign to any English name that was ever heard of.

Blanche looked up, and found that the bridegroom Principe was presenting her to no other than the hero of the Magra. She was sitting at that moment by her aunt, who, though she had no idea what the name was, could do no other than frankly extend her hand, and tell the gentleman how glad she was to meet him again, and how glad she should be to see him if he would call the following evening at her apartments in the Piazza di Spagna.

It was rather late in the ball, and Blanche was engaged, as we have seen, for many dances; however, she gladly promised her hand for the first dance she had free. The stranger did not seem enthusiastic about dancing; for when he found that Mary also was engaged, he stood aloof, a mere spectator, until the time came when he could claim Blanche as his partner.

"Who is he?" inquired Mrs. Leslie of one of the ladies of her acquaintance.

"Un certo colonello, non so," answered she, with the peculiar Italian shrug; "viene da Crimea; figlio di milord a buonissima famigha; ma il nome, non lo so."

"Those English names are so difficult," said another; "Creco, Creci, mi pare; che so to?"

Among the numbers who were presented to Mrs. Leslie and her young ladies they recognized the Italian gentleman who was the traveling companion of their friend at the Magra, and who was introduced as the Principe B—; but as the young ladies were engaged, and so unable to dance with him, he merely bowed and sought a partner elsewhere, which was a disappointment, as some information might have been hoped for from him.

As it was, they were obliged to remain in ignorance, promising themselves to search the visitors' book at Piale's the next morning, which Mrs. Leslie felt the more imperative as she could not help seeing that the unknown and Blanche seemed to be getting on remarkably well. Blanche, as a beauty and an heiress, was no inconsiderable charge; and though her aunt had assisted her escape from the summary "marrying up" which her simple-hearted guardians had projected, yet in her secret soul she thought the match they had proposed a very good one, and had resolved that, while under her care, the wilful child should not throw herself away on any one of inferior pretensions.

"That unknown is nice, is he not?" asked Mary, after they had returned home. "I was so sorry I was not able to dance with him."

"Oh, Mary! I never met any one half so nice, so gentle, so unboastful and reserved about himself and his own doings, and yet so full of interesting stories, when you once draw him out; I could listen to him forever."

"Desdemona?" whispered Mary.

"My dear," said Mrs. Leslie, with something almost sharp in her voice, "all soldiers are like that. If you had waited to see Herbert Beresford, as you ought, I have no doubt he would have been just the same. I always heard he was particularly agreeable."

"Did you ask your friend if he knew Colonel Beresford?" inquired Mary.

"Not I," said Blanche impatiently, "we had something better to talk about."

Mrs. Leslie felt slightly anxious, but she knew her *métier* of chaperon better than to let it appear; so she chattered, and let the girls chatter as fast as they pleased, while they drank their tea, and then sent them off to bed.

"I shall write to Lady Beresford, and advise her to send Herbert out here, if he falls into the plan." Such was her ultimatum, as she laid her head on the pillow in the gray dawn of morning.

"Now, mamma," said Mary, after a very late breakfast, "let us run across to Piale's and discover our *incognito*."

The unenlightened in Roman ways must be informed that Piale is a bookseller in the Piazza di Spagna, and that on his table lies a book where most of the English visitors inscribe their names.

"Now, let me see," said Mary, while Blanche looked over her shoulder.

"Capt. Smith—no, he can't be Capt. Smith, can he, mamma?"

"Yes—why not?"

"Major Cresswell; that's the man."

"Yes, yes; they said his name was Creci, which was very near for Italians."

"But they called him Colonel," objected Blanche.

"The Italians call every officer colonello. That's the man, I'm certain. 'Hotel d'Angleterre.'"

"Yes," said Blanche, "he said he was at the Hotel d'Angleterre, very near us."

"That settles the point," said Mrs. Leslie; "Cresswell—not a bad name."

A sudden exclamation from Mary startled them, and she pointed where, much lower down on the list, stood in characters unmistakably legible, the name of "Lieut.-Col. Hon. Herbert Beresford."

The ladies looked at one another petrified. Mrs. Leslie and Mary could scarcely keep their countenances, but Blanche was in towering indignation.

"This is too bad," she said, the tears starting into her eyes; "they have positively sent him after me. I call this downright persecution. I will never be introduced to him—never!"

"My dear, Piale will hear you," whispered Mrs. Leslie, "and you will be the talk of Rome. No one shall tease you while you are with me; but it won't hurt you to meet the young man in society like any one else. Come home, and don't be silly, and we'll think what we had better do."

Home they went, only a few steps off, and sat down to discuss the matter.

"The more I think of it," said Mrs. Leslie, after trying hard for a few minutes to compose her countenance so as to harmonize with the grave displeasure which Blanche's had assumed, "the more inexplicable it seems, or at least the more I am persuaded that the whole affair is simply accidental. He can't have had time, can he, to have gone back to England, seen his father and mother, found you fled, and rushed here after you? Only think how rapidly we traveled—it is impossible."

"They probably wrote to him at Malta," said Blanche.

"No time," said Mrs. Leslie. "What was the date of his arrival, Mary, did you notice?"

"There was no date, mamma, of that—only 'Hotel d'Angleterre.'"

"Oh! then," said Blanche, "we will ask Major Cresswell about him when he comes this evening, as he is at the same hotel."

At that moment Mary started, as a sudden thought struck her, and shot a very significant glance at her mother, who responded to it by a rapid gesture enforcing silence as to the idea which had evidently occurred to both minds at once.

"It is very impertinent," said poor Blanche, "and exceedingly annoying."

"My dear," said Mary, "you cannot complain that your enemy has been very aggressive. Surely he might have called on mamma, if he had chosen it, so old a friend of his family."

"Perhaps he is only just arrived," interrupted Blanche. "I know all my pleasure in Rome is gone now."

"Not quite, I hope; but come, I see your head is aching; let me bathe it with some eau de Cologne, or you will not be fit to see Maj. Cresswell this evening."

### CHAPTER IV.

In the evening, the ladies were all, for various reasons, in a state of some trepidation, as they took their seats in their *salon* after their late dinner, and began to expect the arrival of their guest. Mary was excellent on such occasions, and so, indeed, was Blanche too, generally, but just now she was more unhinged than usual, and felt quite grateful to Mary when she proposed their drowning their anxieties in a rattling duet.

In spite of the rattle, however, they kept their ears open, and at the first ring of the door-bell stopped with one accord.

A card was brought in—

"Lieut.-Col. Beresford;"

and at the same moment entered its owner, who proved to be no other than the hero of the Magra.

At the first instynt there was an awkward taken-aback pause; but it was only for an instant.

"So you are Col. Beresford?" said Mrs. Leslie, as she saw that he looked rather surprised at his reception. "We have been to-day searching Piale's book to ascertain your identity: we settled that you could not be Capt. Smith, but that you might be Maj. Cresswell, and, I can scarcely tell why, but you were established in our minds as Maj. Cresswell, which made us start when you were introduced by another name."

Col. Beresford laughed at the explanation, and confessed that he had been in something of a similar puzzle, but that Piale's had not occurred to him: in fact he had not put his own name there; some one had done it for him. He had forgotten the number Mrs Leslie told him, but had been directed to the apartment of the Signora Inglese with the dua bellissime signorina, and had only acquired a distinct idea of her name just this moment, from the card nailed up outside her door.

These mutual explanations proved altogether satisfactory, and set all parties at ease. The evening passed off delightfully, chiefly in music: Mary's clever playing and Blanche's beautiful singing were thoroughly appreciated, and when, toward the end, the party became increased by several Italians dropping in, Mrs. Leslie observed, and this time with unalloyed satisfaction, that Col. Beresford took advantage of every opportunity for talking apart with Blanche.

"It is a pity," he said, in taking leave, "that Cresswell should lose the great pleasure of your acquaintance because he does not happen to be me; may I bring him? I can answer for his being a very nice fellow."

"Oh, certainly," said Mrs. Leslie; "we are always at home in the evening till 9 o'clock."

When he was gone, the three ladies gathered around the hearth, and put on more wood as preparing for a talk; but for a few moments all sat silent.

"Blanche, my dear," at last said Mrs. Leslie, "this man's being here is pure accident; nothing else, depend upon it. There has been no time for communication with the people at home: besides, they promised me faithfully you should not be molested."

"Oh! as to that, mamma," interrupted Mary, "he may have found out that Blanche was here, and come of his own accord, without consulting any one. It certainly strikes me as strange, in so amiable a person as he seems to be, coming here to enjoy himself instead of going home to see his father and mother. Don't you remember he said something at that *table d'hote* of having gone as far as Marseilles, homeward, and then turned back?"

"I am quite sure," said Blanche, "that, be all that as it may, he has no idea that I am myself; he takes us for sisters."

"Well, well," said Mrs. Leslie, "no free-born Englishwoman can be married against her will. You are safe here with me, and he is a very pleasant person, and will do to sing and dance with, if you don't choose to marry him. And now go to bed, child, or you'll lose your roses, and then you'll have to submit to being married for your money after all."

### CHAPTER V.

One evening after another passed very pleasantly. Major Cresswell was introduced, and proved to be a very superior man, in Mary's opinion at least, and her opinion luckily was right, and he appeared to consider her a very delightful young lady. Morning engagements grew out of evening ones; visits to picture galleries, riding parties in the Campagna, and, as the days lengthened and brightened, expeditions to Frascati, and Albano, and Tivoli—all the Spring pleasures so well known to those who have had the privilege of enjoying a season in Rome. The Misses Leslie were much sought after, bu by none so assiduously as by Major Cresswell and Col. Beresford. This last soon discovered, what no one attempted to conceal, that the two girls were not sisters, but cousins; yet he evidently had no idea that the Miss Leslie in Rome and the Miss Leslie, his father's ward, were identical. This was often discussed as a matter of wonder between Mary and her mother; as to Blanche, she very soon became mute on everything connected with Col. Beresford.

"It is very odd indeed," said Mrs. Leslie, "that he should suspect nothing. I suppose his mother is so glad that he happens to have turned up in Rome that she has the wit at last to hold her tongue, as I have written to urge her to do."

"But how can it be that it never occurs to him, her name being Blanche, too?"

"That is the thing, I suspect; the Beresfords, you know, never call her Blanche, but Lina, from her second name, Caroline, on account of their having a Blanche of their own, Lady Devereux. I dare say they always wrote of Lina Leslie, if they ever wrote to him about her at all."

"I see: well; it is manifest enough how things are going: all's well that ends well."

"All's well that ends well," echoed her mother, kissing her forehead, with a secret prayer that all might end well for her also, of which there seemed every probability.

One beautiful evening in March Mrs. Leslie and her young ladies went with a few friends to see the Coliseum by moonlight, and Col. Beresford and Major Cresswell were, as usual, of the party. As soon as Col. Beresford arrived, it was manifest, to Blanche at least, that something was the matter, for a cloud sat on his brow, usually so clear and open, and he seemed uncomfortable and abstracted, very unlike himself. However, he took his accustomed place by her side, and appeared more anxious even than usual to converse with her as much apart as circumstances allowed. As the whole party, divided into twos and threes, wandered about in the moonlight, it was not difficult to secure a sufficient *tête-à-tête* for confidential conversation; but it was long before either spoke. At last, as with an effort, "I am afraid," he said, "that to-night I must wish you good-bye."

"Good-bye?"

"Yes; I must be at Civita Vecchia in time to catch the direct boat to-morrow night."

"Why? has anything happened to your father or mother?" asked Blanche, anxiously.

"No, nothing. I may as well tell you; it is a qualm of conscience, but one I can't get over. I think, after six years' absence, I have behaved very cruelly in coming here at all; and to-day I have had a letter urging me to stay on and enjoy myself."

"Which has acted by contraries?" asked Blanche, inwardly smiling.

"Exactly; it made me feel what a brute I have been; and so I'm off."

Blanche dared not trust herself to speak; and he went on.

"But I cannot go without asking if I may ever hope to meet you again. I think you must have seen—you can scarcely have mistaken my feelings. Only just tell me if I may come back again; when I have seen my father and mother, may I come back to you? In short, can you give me any hope?"

What Blanche's answer was we will not inquire; indeed, it might be reported as "inaudible in the gallery." Whatever it was, however, it seemed to give satisfaction, for the Colonel's next observation, after a moment or two of entranced silence, was that "he was too happy."

"But, Col. Beresford," said Blanche, at last, rallying all her dignity, "I must not let you go without explaining everything. I do not know, but I think you have not found out who I am."

"Who you are? Blanche—my own Blanche, I hope. What can you mean?"

"You know about Lina Leslie, your father's ward."

"Well?"

"My name is Blanche Caroline, and they called me Lina."

"Is it possible?" He stopped short, and gazed in her face; and, in spite of the depths of sentiment in which they were plunged, they both burst into a hearty laugh.

"Well; that is a *dénouement*. My Blanche and Lina Leslie one and the same! My Blanche, I must tell you, that Lina has been my nightmare, my dread, my *bête noire*: it was to escape marrying you that I came here instead of going home."

"And it was to escape marrying you that I came here."

"Is it possible? I had no idea that they had spoken of you. I got letters at Marseilles, urging me to hurry home and secure this wonderful heiress, about whom they had been boring my life out already; so I turned about at once, and sailed back to Genoa in the very first packet."

"They told me I was to marry you; so I set off at once, and ran away here with my aunt and cousin."

"Well, if that is not poetical justice I don't know what is."

Very much amused were Mrs. Leslie and Mary at this *denouement*, which even in the dim Roman lamplight was revealed to them by their first glance at Blanche's tell-tale face as they drove home.

"You are a couple of undutiful children," said Mrs. Leslie, when Col. Beresford called the next morning, before starting for Civita Vecchia, "and do not deserve for things to turn out so happily."

"Very true," said the Colonel, "and therefore do you not think that we are bound to make what reparation we can by carrying out our parents' wishes as soon as possible?"

All parties being at last agreed, there was nothing to wait for but the arrangements of lawyers and dressmakers. These however—a splendid fortune and proportionately splendid trousseau being in question—were sufficiently tardy, or at least would have been, but that Major Cresswell's regiment was unexpectedly ordered to Corfu. Major Cresswell would not depart without Mary, by this time his promised bride, and Blanche would not hear of being married without Mary for her bridesmaid. So settlements and lace flounces had to be expedited, and early in the month of June Blanche became, what she had so often vowed she would rather die than become, the wife of Herbert Beresford.

And now eight years have passed, and neither party has repented; they can scarcely even regret the folly of their mutual avoidance, as it brought about so satisfactory a result, though hey are quite ready to laugh at each other and tat themselves, and to tell their little ones the story of their "much ado about nothing."

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

**STREET MURDER.**—On the return of the pilgrims from Mecca, LANE tells us that the devotees in Cairo are in the habit of lying down in the road and allowing the SCHEIK's horse to trample over them. In another city it appears to be growing customary for persons to lie down—or at least to be knocked down—in the path whereon the pilgrims to and from the great shrine of Traffic are passing, and to be crushed, maimed, mutilated or killed, as KISMET may determine, the immediate perpetrators of the injury being no more responsible for the same than the horse of the Moslem SCHEIK. One day lately the *Times* quietly mentioned the trifling circumstance that four inquests had been held that morning over persons killed in the streets; and it now becomes so much a matter of course that somebody should be smashed diurnally that such announcements as "A clergyman run over," "A physician mutilated," "A baronet fatally injured," "Two members of Parliament killed by a cab," have ceased to cause any kind of excitement. Very soon we shall come to regard a drive to the City as our fathers regarded a journey through a tiger-haunted jungle, and the passage of a Regent-street crossing in the afternoon will be boasted of as an exploit equal to the charge of Balaklava:

> *Busses* to right of them,
> Busses to left of them,
> Rattled and thundered.

Availing ourselves of each telegraph office, we shall send back messages as we proceed, "sounding on our dim and perilous way" to the City, to the sorrowing wives and anxious mothers in Tyburnia and Kensington, who have vainly adjured us, "Too daring prince! ah, whither wouldst thou run?" We shall dictate successively: 2:30 P. M.—Charing-cross. Safe so far. 3:25 P. M.—Fleet-street. All right. Only two collisions. 4:15 P. M.—Lombard-street. Starting to return. Slightly bruised. Broken Nose. No alarm. 6 P. M.—Back at Charing-cross. Hope to dine at home at eight. 7:30 P. M.—St. George's Hospital. Small accident. No danger. Left arm safely amputated. Legs recover in a year or two. One eye gone. When things have proceeded in this way for some time, it may, perhaps, occur to us that the divinity which doth hedge a driving-seat has been sufficiently placated, and that even the lordly pleasures of butchers' boys flogging their hapless ponies to torture, and tearing their mouths with their sudden jerks, may be carried a little beyond the bounds of reason. At present the evil is growing every day. A hundred years ago, when servants went to market and carried home the family provisions, the whole portentous throng of tradesmen's carts existed not in our streets. Now each house of the better sort has its two visits daily, for orders and with the articles ordered, from butcher, baker, grocer, fruiterer, milkman, cheesemonger, fishmonger, poulterer—heaven knows how many miscellaneous vendors beside. Every house has its own tradesman, and every tradesman's boy makes as much noise as he possibly can, to attract attention and create respect. Thus, if the streets where the real trade and work of the nation are carried on be overthronged with conveyances, and with the huge wagons which transport the objects of commerce, in a lesser degree even the most retired districts are terror-haunted by the drivers of all these multifarious carts and vans, scouring peaceful crescents, dashing out from behind the trees of umbrageous squares, and making the lives of old gentlemen and nervous ladies a burden and a despair. Human existence lies between a perambulator and a Bath-chair, but to trust oneself in a Bath-chair would now be an act of altogether inexcusable rashness; and as to the perambulators, the mother who can see her pretty ones exposed in those defenceless cradles to the fell swoop of butchers' carts ought to be indicted for compassing the death of her offspring.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

**COLOR OF SHOOTING STARS.**—On this subject we find a curious article in the *Cosmos*, by M. W. DE FONVIELLE. That shooting stars offer an infinite variety of colors is a well-known fact, which by the way admits of easy demonstration at the cost of little attention about the middle of August, when they are much more plentiful than usual. Even BERANGER, who was not an astronomer, has sung their various aspects. But M. DE FONVIELLE is not satisfied with this, and wants to go further. Falling stars might be analysed. The upper regions of the atmosphere are homogeneous, and cannot therefore afford any explanation of this multiplicity of tints. It must therefore be attributed to the combustion of the substances constituting the mass of these meteorites; and, if so, it is their composition which is the cause of this variety of color. Now, since it is highly probable that oxygen exists in large quantities in those upper regions, there is ample room for tolerable admissible hypotheses. M. SCHMIDT, Director of the Observatory at Athens, has remarked that the most vivid combustion is observable precisely in the shooting stars of the uppermost regions, notwithstanding the circumstance that their distance must attenuate the effect to our eyes. Now the only cause of these combustions being the friction of those erratic substances against the atmospheric gasses, they will not be ignited in the same strata of our atmosphere, supposing them to enter with the same velocity. Evidently those which contain pure iron will not burn so fast as those which are composed of coal, and these will be less inflammable than those composed of hydrogen or carburetted dydrogen. Now, it is the union of the best combustible substances with oxygen, the universal comburent, that causes the most rapid combustion. Hence M. DE FONVIELLE thinks (though we are of opinion that it remains to be proved) that the result of the oxydation of a mass of coal or hydrogen, though effected at a distance from us, must be much more visible than that of the oxydation of a piece of iron; and that consequently the less a meteorite is capable by its weight of penetrating into our atmosphere, the greater, generally speaking, will be its capacity of producing light and heat. Baron REICHENBACH, whose investigations concerning aeroliths have been incessant, has examined all the analyses hitherto made of the substances which enter into the composition of extinct falling stars; and from this examination it appears that on an average they contain three per cent. of coal. Hence M. DE FONVIELLE concludes that if, *after* combustion, they contain so much, they contained a great deal more *before*. So that this would be a first step toward determining their composition; since the white, which is a characteristic of the combustion of carbon, is a dominant tint among falling stars of the higher regions. However ingenious this theory, we are not sure that iron may not be quite as combustible as carbon, when we consider the vivid light it produces when, being at a red heat, it is immersed in an atmosphere of pure oxygen.

**IN TRAINING FOR A BOAT RACE.**—We may fairly say that no trained crew goes down the river without some taste of such bondage as the following: Pipes, pastry and pudding must be at once abjured, desserts must be repudiated, and muffins are unmentionable. The captain of the boat will go the round of his crew in the morning, and see that they are all up in good time and availing themselves of the great panacea "tub," after which they will take a good spin over some level ground, and then come like lions to breakfast, which will consist of mutton chops, not overdone, or beefsteak, ditto, accompanied with stale bread and dry toast, and a not superabundance of tea. They will perhaps be allowed a couple of biscuits and a glass of port wine for luncheon, and at 2 o'clock a leg of mutton or more steak await them, with not more than a pint of ale and a limited quantity of potatoes. After their various spins up and down the river during the afternoon, they will probably stretch their legs with a good run in their boating jackets. Supper is generally light, some trainers swearing by gruel, others giving all their support to jelly; and at an early hour the crew must be in bed. Sundays are generally diversified by a walk of a dozen miles or so, which beside its genial effect, keeps the crew from idling in their rooms, and perhaps hankering after the surreptitious pipe. (The Sunday question hardly touches a training crew.) To this routine many disciplinarians add their own fancies. Some like, following the example of Mrs. SQUEERS, to dose their crew all round, in order that they may commence, as it were, *ab integro*; others love to vary the *toujours gigot* or *toujours biftek* with an occasional fish, or a boiled fowl, or a little green vegetables if the men are showing symptoms of over-training. "Training" affects men very differently. To some it is a period of intense mental as well as bodily activity; it exactly agrees with their constitution, and they are thoroughly happy under it. To others it brings a sort of heaviness, which is only shaken off during exercise, and which turns irresistibly every evening in the shape of drowsiness. Other men, again, who at other times have the sweetest and most unruffled tempers, are so pettish and touchy that they can only be approached with the extremest caution—they have probably rather over-trained. And the bondage is at its height when the crew is in the boat; they are the absolute slaves of him who is "coaching" them; they must go fast or slow, stop and start just when he pleases, and occasionally they must be prepared or a torrent of invective from an energetic coxswain if a vagrant eye wanders from the back of the man in front to the most interesting object on the bank, or if an oar is in the water a fraction of a second too long, or if any other such misdemeanor is committed. Lastly, let us record the noble sacrifice that has to be made, when, as often, the hard and unyielding rowing bench claims a tribute of human skin. Then self-denial has its work cut out for it indeed, and mind has to triumph over matter.—*London Review.*

**THE PROJECTED RUSSO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH LINE.**—The following summary of a report, drawn up by Col. BULKLEY, chief of the expedition dispatched to survey the route of the Russo-American telegraph line, has been published at St. Petersburgh: "The expedition placed in the charge of Mr. CONWAY, which was sent to Fraser River, conveyed the telegraph line over a distance of 45 miles, and only failed to finish the route marked out for them through want of the necessary material. Mr. CONWAY states that up to the 57th degree of north lattitude there are no obstacles to the placing of the line. Mr. KENINKOTT, chief of the second section, had to survey the country between the River Kirptchak and Norton Strait, and to reach the south in order to connect his section with the first. The principal expedition learned from the natives at Fort St. Michael that the Kirptchak and the Youkone are one and the same river, flowing into the Sea of Behring, and that vessels could easily enter the river. On the American side of Behring's Straits the only suitable point for landing the telegraph cable was Port Grantly. On the Asiatic shore Seniavine Strait offers all the conditions desirable. Between this strait and Port Grantly the bottom of Behring's Straits is covered with ooze and sand. The supposed distance between the two points of submersion of the cable is 178 miles. Further on the Bay of Anadyr, at the mouth of the river of that name, presents a favorable situation for the submersion of the cable. The principal expedition ascended this river to a distance of about 300 miles from Tolstey Cape, but could not proceed further on account of the ice. The seashore to the south of the River Anadyr is mountainous, and offers no suitable spot for the submersion of the cable. The projected submarine telegraph in the Bay of Anadyr extends over a distance of 209 miles. This route can only be avoided by a land line to the north, crossing the Gulf of St. Croix. In order to obtain a survey of the localities in Kamstchatka, and of the coast of the Sea of Okotsk, an expedition was formed under M. ABAZA, who discovered that a line might easily be laid between Okotsk and Yakoutsk, going round the mountains and reaching the Amoor at a point considerably above its mouth. The most distant regions to the north through which the telegraph line will be carried offer no serious obstacles either to the construction or working of the line. The submersion of the cable can be effected very easily on account of the level and sandy sea bed, and the short length of the cable removes any apprehension relative to the working of the line. With respect to the land portion of the line, the posts will be as solid in the frozen earth as if they were fixed in stone, and as there are no woods to traverse, there is no danger from falling trees. The examination of the line in Winter will be a comparatively easy matter, from the facility of traveling by sledges drawn by reindeer or dogs. To cross Behring's Strait 178 marine miles of cable will be required; for the Gulf of Anadyr, 209 miles. The depth of the sea is so great that the cable can only be damaged by icebergs, which, however, never appear in Behring's Straits, nor to the south, on account of the northern current. Contrary to the opinion generally received, the native tribes inhabiting the sea-coast are peaceable and honest, and hospitable in the highest degree. It is expected that in time they will be very useful to the undertaking. The numbers of the specimens of natural history that have been collected surpass all expectation. Operations will be resumed in the Spring."

**DRUNKENNESS IN FRANCE.**—In a work just published, M. SIMON gives an account of the habits of the French people. He says: "Even in France there are towns where women rival men in the habits of intoxication. At Lille, at Rouen there are some so saturated with it that their infants refuse to take the breast of a sober woman. In the mountains at the Vosges infants drink *eau-de-vie*. On Sunday in the churches the air is literally infected with the smell of *eau-de-vie* made from potatoes. In those mountains there are no more frequent causes of idiotcy and imbecility, for in general the dwellings are healthy, and the water is excellent. The great misfortune is that the children of habitual drunkards are idiots, so that the punishment follows from generation to generation, from the guilty and degraded father to the innocent children. In the manufacturing towns the Mayors are obliged to take measures against the *cabarets* that supply *eau-de-vie* to children for there are drunkards of fifteen as there are laborers at eight; and morally and physically, they present a melancholy spectacle. Can it be this precocious debauchery and the consequence of it which oblige the War Department to lower the regulation height for the service? No one can believe, no one will venture to say, that the wretched people who haunt the public house, to ruin and to poison themselves, have any excuse for so doing. Yet think of the twelve hours that these men spend in their workshops—twelve long and wearisome hours, without any recreation—without even the pleasure of seeing their work finished under their hands; for the artisan is a mere piece of machinery, and feels no interest in what he produces. After those twelve hours, so exhausting, so monotonous, follow him, in the snow and frost, when he quits his shop. Mount the crazy and rotten staircase leading to his room. Enter with him into the frightful doghole where his meal is scarcely ever ready, for his wife is at work like himself; where he never tastes wine, because wine is too dear; where he cannot breathe, because air fit for breathing is dearer still than wine; where he has no furniture, for during illness and stoppage of work his furniture is sent to the pawnbroker; and where he finds neither fire, nor covering, nor sleep! Do you know many men, even among those who are most eloquent on drunkenness, who would resist the attraction of the pleasant tap-room, well lighted, well warmed, with its glittering pots, its dusty bottles, its gay companions, and all the semblance of happiness, which hides from him the want of real happiness?"

**AUTO DA FE AT ROME.**—The Holy Father did not preach the expected sermon, pleading as excuse his advanced age and the danger of exhausting himself before he officiated in the ceremonies of the Holy Week. But vehement sermons were preached by the missionaries, and their fiery words were emphasized by real flames blazing before a dozen churches, into which they cast the books proscribed by the "Index." The great *auto da fe* was in Piazza San Carlo, in the Corso, and attracted an immense crowd. The folding-doors of the church were thrown open after the sermon and afforded egress to the priest, followed by stalwart men bending under the weight of baskets crammed with books and journals, which they heaped up at the base of the church steps. The condemned journals included the *Opinione*, the *Nazione*, the *Siècle*, the *Presse*, the *Constitutionnel*, and other well-known organs. These were blended with more than 400 volumes, and a profusion of pamphlets, old and new, of all degrees of talent, "The Pope and the Congress" being placed by the side of VOLTAIRE, and exciting the mirth of the profane. When all was arranged the priest signaled a sacristan in a surplice, who, advancing with a lighted torch, set fire to the heap. Up sprang the flames, and the smoke filled the Corso. Pontifical gendarmes were present, to prevent any one snatching a brand from the burning, and the fire was encircled by a legion of devout men, smiting their breasts, and crying "Miserere." Around stood a gaping crowd, largely composed of foreigners, whose looks betokened mingled disgust and amazement. At the fires in other quarters of Rome women threw into the flames their amorous correspondence, tresses of hair, ribbons, bouquets and photographs. The spectacle was one without parallel, and I was astonished that even the Pontifical Government could sanction such excess, and authorize the burning of a whole library in the most public place of Rome, with accompaniments borrowed from the darkest of the middle ages.—*Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.*

**COTTON-GROWING IN BRAZIL.**—From Para down to Rio Grande, the southernmost province of Brazil, all the provinces are capable of producing a supply of cotton, limited only by the amount of labor, and this in some localities is likely to be supplied by emigration enterprise, including many planters from the Southern States of the Union, who would soon turn their practical knowledge to account. The difficulty in extending cotton exports from Brazil has been hitherto ascribed to the great expense attending its transmission to the sea-coast; but railways are removing this drawback, and will enable cotton-growers to convey their cotton to market at a moderate cost. The northern provinces of Brazil, where cotton is at present chiefly produced, are in a flourishing condition, and Pernambuco alone is estimated to export this year a very considerable quantity, the effects of which are shown in the largely-increased imports of British manufactures, now almost equaling those of Rio de Janeiro. Last December no less than 27,111 bales entered Pernambuco, and it is calculated that the crop of the present year for all Brazil will be about 550,000 bales. It is a curious result of the cessation of slave imports into Brazil, that in proportion as negroes have been sent from the Northern Provinces to Rio de Janeiro, the latter have gone on increasing in prosperity, native labor gradually replacing that of the slave. There is a large indigenous race in the interior of the northern parts of Brazil which have been gradually drawing toward the coast and uniting itself to the Brazilian population, besides a quiet and continuous flow of emigration from Portugal, Madeira, and other islands identified with Portugal, and who are capable of enduring the tropical climate of Brazil. There is thus every ground for believing that Brazil has assumed her old position as a cotton-growing country; that she will go on extending its cultivation in a very marked manner; and that however great may be the future competition to supply Europe with cotton, she will be able to maintain her position with the most favored countries. In Brazil the cotton plant is a durable one, and not exposed to the contingencies of frost as in the Southern States of America. It attains its bearing growth in two or three years, and after that period becomes a permanent producing cotton tree, so that all labor of replanting is obviated, everything depending on the facility for picking, cleaning and transit to the sea ports.—*Brazil and River Plate Mail.*

**INFLUENCE OF LIGHT ON PLANTS.**—The Academy of Sciences has received from M. DUCHARTRE a highly interesting communication on certain well-known plants called creepers, because their stalks, too weak to support themselves, tend to twine round the nearest objects. They generally do this from left to right, that is inversely to the motion of the sun, but some species turn in the contrary direction, and it is impossible to make either one or the other change its direction. PALM, VON MOHL, DUTROCHET, and latterly CH. DARWIN, have successively expressed the opinion that light was the cause of this tendency, but further experiments being wanting to confirm this theory, M. DUCHARTRE, who had discovered that the Chinese yam could live a long while in the dark, resolved to try the effect of absence of light upon it. At the end of May last, he placed one in a pot, and as soon as it showed its stem above ground, he took it down to a cellar, where it remained in complete darkness until the 2d of August following. The stem, in the course of seven weeks, grew to the length of a metre and a half. It looked withered and whitish, but was upon the whole strong and even stiff, and perfectly straight, showing nowhere a tendency to twine itself round the stick which had been placed there for its support. Another yam was planted nearly a month later, and left exposed until daylight, until it had twined itself twice round its stick. It was then taken and placed in the cellar, where its stem, still obeying its natural tendency, went round once more, but in a more vertical direction, than before; after which it grew straight up along its pole, to which it was fastened as it grew. It was now again taken up into the garden, where it immediately began to twine round again, making five close turns; and when it was once more taken down into the cellar it continued its growth again in a straight line, and so on, according as it was alternately in the light or in the dark. The same phenomenon was observed, not only in the yam or *Dioscorea Batatas*, but also in the *Mandevillea suaveolens*; but on the other hand the bean and the *Ipomœa purpurea* continue to twine round their supports in the dark.—*Galignani.*

**AN UNEARTHLY STORY FROM THE HILL COUNTRY.**—A very weird story is current in the hill country of Staffordshire. We have been unable to verify the narrative with anything like precision, and content ourselves with relating as nearly as possible as it was told to us by a clergyman during the present week. It was, then, one day last week, that a carrier, (whose name we have been unable to ascertain,) with his horse and cart, was taking his accustomed journey between Buxton and Macclesfield. After he had gone some distance he was accosted by a wayfaring man, who was plodding along the road, who asked for a lift. The carrier took the man up, and then proceeded onward. After a while the carrier complained that his hands were cold, and asked his companion to drive for him for a time. The man consented, and took hold of the reins. Before they had gone much further a stranger, on horseback—the horse, by the way, was a white one—overtook them, and rode by the side of the cart. A conversation was commenced, which very soon took the direction of the cattle plague. Its devastating effects were discussed, and a parallel was drawn between it and other calamities, past and future. The stranger on horseback suddenly became prophetic, saying that, next year, there would be a plague or blight among the corn, which would destroy the fruits of the earth, which would be followed the next year by a plague among mankind. "Christians," he said, "would lie dead in the roadside by hundreds,"—"yes," he added, lowering his voice, and addressing the holder of the reins, "as dead as the man who is sitting by your side!" The driver turned, and to his horror found that he was sitting by the side of a corpse. The stranger on horseback galloped away, and the temporary driver of the cart was left to pursue his journey with his melancholy burden.—*Staffordshire Sentinel.*

A CIGAR SHIP AT SEA.—The recent passage across the Channel of the *Walter S. Winans*, a small yacht belonging to the Messrs. WINANS, and of similar construction to the now famous cigar steamer *Ross Winans*, possesses much interest to the public who have watched the completion of the larger vessel, and speculated so much as to her performance at sea. The steamer in question is 72 feet in length, with a diameter of 9 feet, and is of 24 tons register. It is propelled by a high pressure engine of 25-horse power, driving a submerged three-bladed propeller, aft, of 4 feet 10 inches diameter. The *Walter S. Winans* started from Havre for Newhaven at 5:30 A. M., on the morning of the 28th March, with seven passengers. A heavy sea was running. The yacht had on board a full supply of coal, and was immersed to a few inches below her centre. The engines worked smoothly and well, and she rode the heavy seas with ease and entire freedom from rolling. Rising slightly to the large waves, she pierced their crests, which, dissolving, glided over the upper surface of her bow, and as far aft as the forward end of the deck; the main body of the waves passed gently along her sides, rising but little thereon. Not a drop of water ever came upon her deck, while vessels of her size in sight were dashing the spray high over her bows. No shock of any kind was felt as she met the heaviest swells; on her rounded surface the waves could inflict no blow. The side seas, when her position was changed, and she lay in the trough of the sea, passed under her without causing any perceptible roll; and this, too, whether she was going ahead or stopped. Early in the afternoon she arrived at Newhaven, without accident of any kind.—*Manchester Guardian, April 7.*

THE ARMSTRONG GUN.—The bursting of the second 600-pounder Armstrong has shaken a system and almost exploded a theory. The circumstance excites serious apprehensions, however, that our system of testing and proving such expensive ordnance is not conspicuous for wisdom any more than it is gratifying in its results. Suppose an architect were to prove the strength of a bridge by exposing it repeatedly to the pressure of trains to which it never could be subjected in the ordinary way increased to such an extent that the structure gave way at last, would it not be considered an unwise and uncalled for proceeding—unwise on his part, and uncalled for by the public safety? Would it not be enough to try the bridge by the maximum weight to which it could ever be exposed, and there rest content with it? It is quite evident that large built-up guns can be destroyed by repeated discharges of shot and powder in proportions far beyond their service round. What gunmaker would like to try his best No. 12 barrel with 6 ounces of powder and a couple of pounds of shot? How far, indeed, would he like to subject them to rapid discharges of thrice the ordinary measures of 3 drachms of powder and 1⅛ ounces of shot? And yet we take a gun built at enormous expense, and try it by charges which no known ordnance could stand; and not content with several rounds of that kind, go on firing till the gun is destroyed, and think that the result proves the gun was not fit for service. To our minds the *modus operandi* is injudicious and unprofitable. In cast-iron guns it is desirable to try the qualities of the metal by several sharp rounds, because such ordnance bursts explosively. In built-up wrought-iron guns there is generally a gradual destruction, and there is little or no fear of violent disintegration of the piece.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

A FRENCHY ANECDOTE OF TOM TAYLOR.—The correspondent of a French paper, writing under the name of "John Snob," which has been selected as "Chic," devotes more than half a column to Mr. TOM TAYLOR. He describes the author's personal appearance, having evidently never seen the gentleman in question nor having even taken the trouble to consult a photograph. He narrates how that Mr. TOM TAYLOR took it into his head one day to shave off his beard. *Taylor sans barbe, ce n'est plus Taylor.* We are then told how BOUCICAULT meeting him, does n t recognise him, whereat *Tom est frappé de stupeur.* After this the shaved TOM comes across BLANCHARD, *l'auteur de toutes las pantomimes qui se jouent à Londres.* BLANCHARD does not know him, and cuts him. TOM goes home; his maid "Betsey" treats him as an intruder; so also does his wife. He appeals to her, tenderly, "*Ma chère amie, je suis Tom....ton Tom....ton petit Tom......*" But his wife will not have anything to say to him. Poor man! how will he prove his identity? A bright idea strikes him—a flash of genius! "*Il se précipite sur une rame de papier, et se met à écrire avec une telle rapidité qu'au bout de cinq minutes, il a terminé un drame en 6 actes, avec prologue et épilogue.*" Seeing which feat of rapid penmanship, Madame TAYLOR recognises her husband, "*Tom, s'écria-t-elle, sur mon cœur! je te reconnais là!*—*Court Journal.*

A NEW MANIA IN PARIS.—A new mania has taken possession of the inhabitants of Paris—that of collecting the portraits of great political criminals, murderers, &c. The photograph of BOOTH, the assassin of LINCOLN, is, I am sorry to say, obtaining a very large sale, especially among the fair sex, who think him a very fine-looking man. ("un trè joli garcon":) The *carte de visite* of the man who is supposed to have strangled the President PONCET enjoys also a very great success. Another photograph much sought after is that of PHILLIPPE, the murderer of the Rue de la Ville l'Evêque. This criminal, whose trial will pro ably take place in May, is accused of having committed seventeen murders similar to the one he perpetrated in the Rue de la Ville l'Evêque, and which led to his arrest. The documents connected with this case already form a large volume of 400 pages. The prisoner seems to be so well aware of the fate which awaits him that he has already attempted twice to commit suicide in his cell at the prison La Force.—*London Star.*

## STATE OF AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

### The Real Condition of Affairs—Maximilian Resorting to Extreme Measures.

The following extracts from a private letter to a business house in this City give a glimpse at the real state of affairs in Mexico. The letter is dated Matamoras, March 18:

"In spite of the statements published in the journals of Mexico, to the effect that all is quiet and prosperous, with only a few roving bands of guerrillas, every resident in Mexico knows that there is no safety for the life or property of an Imperialist beyond the city fortifications.

This heroic and invincible city is at this time in the utmost distress. Matters have grown much worse since you were here. Regulations have been made in the Custom-house that are an equivalent to an embargo on goods for Texas, and as the roads to the interior are no nearer being opened than they were six months ago, all sources of commerce are cut off, while we are called on for loans to maintain this very state of things. A loan of $100,000 was called for about two months ago, and as the amount could not be raised by voluntary subscription, it took the form of a forced loan. We received in payment drafts on the Custom-house in Vera Cruz. Those are not yet paid. To-day we are called on for as much more. The merchants refused to subscribe a dollar. The consequence is that there will be an apportionment which will bear heavy on us small dealers.

One month ago a stage line was started from here to the Boca, running with an escort. Last Sunday morning the stage was stopped, the horses carried off, and t e passengers robbed of whatever they had about them. Since then the stages are taken off and the guard drawn into the city for fear of the Liberals, who are hovering about ready to pounce on any small party that has the temerity to go a mile from town.

You are probably aware that, through the influence of two or three Mexican merchants here, Gen. MEJIA was persuaded to increase the tariff on all goods exported to Texas from 25 per cent. (as it formerly was) to the full rate of importation into the interior. This puts a stop to all escape from this accursed state of affairs, for no one can pay 60 or 70 per cent. Mexican duties and 40 or 60 per cent. for importing them into the United States.

Moreover, as communication with the interior from all the seaports is interrupted, and consequently all *revenues from imports curtailed*, the Emperor has made a decree that hereafter goods arriving at any port in Mexico shall immediately pay *los derechos de importacion de internacion* and *centra registro*, (the two latter, you remember, were formerly paid on the arrival of the goods at their destination,) and that the above duties should also be levied on *all goods now* in the different seaports and frontier towns. This has caused a great flutter among the merchants, and humble petitions to his 'august Highness' have been sent forward from many cities, begging for a reconsideration and alteration of the decree.

If affairs continue in this condition much longer the most zealous and sanguine of the Imperial Mexicans will have had enough of it, and will begin to think of working a change."

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

### Palm-Sunday at Rome—Imposing Ceremonies—The American Embassador Joins the Grand Procession—Threatening Aspect of Political Affairs—A Movement in Parliament to Abolish the State Religion—Mobbing a Protestant Church—Several Persons Killed.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times:*

ROME, Friday, March 25, 1866.

I have just returned from St. Peter's, where have been held a series of grand ceremonies, commemorative of Christ's entry into Jerusalem, the day being called Palm-Sunday. After a constant strain of five hours, in an atmosphere replete with glorious mem ries, with unrivaled pomp and unapproachable music; with incense and perfumes, and all that makes up the Church's pride, I know not that I can describe the gorgeous sights that I have this day witnessed. St. Peter's and every thing connected with it are, in one sense, indescribable. By this I mean that no pen, however imaginative or brilliant, can possibly do justice to the wonders of the mighty basilica, or to its imposing ceremonies, so as to place before the mind's eye a complete realization of their magnificence and grandeur. Still, I shall make an effort.

When I went to the *café* for my breakfast, awhile before 8, the carriages were rolling toward the Tiber, crowded with eager occupants, anxious to be early at the church to secure good locations. I soon turned my steps thitherward, and arrived about 9. For an hour or more previous there had been a constant stream of vehicles and pedestrians in that direction, but when I passed the portal and looked down the vast aisle, I thought there were not a dozen people there. It seemed a deserted church. There were but a few guards stationed near the entrance, and a dim mass of black objects met my gaze, down the long area, hundreds of feet away. I passed on and stood beneath the majestic dome, and here were crowds of ladies, most of them seated on temporary platforms or stalls, two of which were in the transepts on either side of the space under the dome, and two others were abutting two of the great pillars adjacent. Ladies, to entitle them to these seats, require permits from the Pope's official, and must appear in black dresses, without bonnets, with black veils over their heads. All others stand, as the men do, and in the rear of the soldier-guards, who line every side the aisle, and the space around the main altar, gentlemen in uniform, or black evening dress, are admitted within the "charmed circle," (beneath the dome,) and also behind the stalls of some the dignitaries. All others stand in the rear of the soldiery, and have to be content with peeping through the instertices of heads and shoulders, and difficult it is to behold anything then. The great altar is beneath the dome and fronts the rear of the church, a large space called the tribune; and over it rises majestically to the height of near 100 feet, a vast bronze canopy, 40 feet square, resting upon four immense spiral columns, 50 feet high or more, also of bronze, and all richly gilt and ornamented. In the tribune (150 feet by 88) are erected seats for the Cardinals, Bishops and other church dignitaries, the foreign Embassadors, Roman Senators and nobles, the courtiers, Ministers of State and other officials. The Pope's throne is in the extreme rear, facing the great altar, having his dignitaries and court on his right and left, in the space between His Holiness and the altar.

Time passes slowly, for all are in expectation. The vast area gradually fills up—but hark! the roll of drums! and soon I see waving plumes slowly approaching, and hear the measured tramp of the guards. Company after company marches on, and a file of men arranges on either side of the aisle, leaving a vacant space of fifty or sixty feet in the centre for the progress of the procession. The officer cries "Halt!"—"front!"—"ground arms!"—and how the iron rattles along the marble pavement! So unchurchlike, except in lands where one always sees and hears it. "Rest!" and those protectors of the city, for they are French troops, are now at liberty to look about, to chat with each other and the now pressing crowd. Thus the whole aisle is doubly lined with files of glittering soldiers, from the front to the grand altar, a space of nearly 400 feet. The Swiss guards are a prominent feature, with their bright red and yellow striped uniforms, colors arranged alternately, with an occasional mingling of black, and with pikes in their hands. They are a gay looking set, and their dress blends favorably with the various habits as they continually flit about the lively scene. The Guard of Nobles are richly uniformed, and take their stations among the great officials lining the tribune in front of the Pope.

"Who comes here?" cries some one. Some Embassador, his breast covered with stars and decorations, followed by his suite and escorted by a file of Swiss. They go down amid the glittering throngs and pass off the scene. Remember, I am giving an outside view. "Ah! who is this?" exclaims another. "Perhaps, a Roman noble." Habited in black velvet cloak and short clothes, ruffles on neck and wrists, he is quite impressive and stately—"Why here is another!" He is only some poor chamberlain, but he is rather *distingue*. And thus they come, one after another, in splendid array, and take their appointed places. But half-past nine draws nigh and the crowd becomes quite pressing, while anxious expectation sits on every brow. A bell rings, and away down the extended aisle, toward the front there is a movement of the masses, and soon burst forth the "Hosannas" from a choir of singers; for the Vicar of Christ is about to make his entry into the church, preceded by his multitude of followers. From where I stand, I see the Pope carried aloft on men's shoulders to a chapel adjoining the entrance, where the principal church relics are kept. After adoring these, he appears again, and the vast procession slowly moves down the aisle, between the ranks of the soldiers. Why attempt to describe the immense throng of ecclesiastics from every portion of the globe, arrayed in every variety of habit and color, in fine linen, and purple and violet, and red and scarlet, and orange, and decked with precious stones, and gold and glittering ornaments, and silks, satins and ermines, and what not? The ministers of state, courtiers, chamberlains, &c., in their black velvets. On they all march, in stately progress, for they know they rule peoples. It requires a long time to pass by, but at length the Pope arrives in front of me. On every side is heard "There he is!" "How grand!"—and the crowd sways to and fro as he slowly proceeds. Down on their knees the soldiers and people drop, and thus remain till he passes them. How eager is that poor peasant woman, prostrate on her knees, to behold him, and, perchance, to catch his eye or receive his blessing! The Pope is seated in a chair, or portable throne, and borne on the shoulders of twelve men, clothed in crimson dresses. He, himself, is gorgeously arrayed in vestments richly ornamented, glittering with gold, that dazzle the eye as he is slowly carried along like some Eastern monarch. His head is ever turned to the right and left, and his right hand is continually extended in front and waved to and fro, and he scatters his blessings on every side, overlooking all from his exalted seat. Whispers are heard on every side and voices too, for it is nothing to speak loud in St. Peter's, "Which is ANTONELLI?" "Who is ANTONELLI?" There he goes quite near his chief—that tall, commanding form, with face of much character, fit type of sternness and unyielding disposition, fit Minister of State to govern according to the views of a past age.

All being seated, the Pope receives the homage of his Cardinals, who present themselves before him on his throne and kiss his hand. Then the attendants of the palace proceed to the altar and removing thence the palms, prepared and placed there for this occasion, take them to the Pope to be blessed, and then distribute them to the ecclesiastics, ambassadors, noble and crowned, or ex-crowned heads too, for several were present—the DOWAGER of Saxony, the Ex-King of Naples, and Princes without number, &c. Then each of these, with palm in hand, advances to the Pope—for what I cannot say, unless to congratulate him. These proceedings take up much time; but, to relieve the tardiness, the choir sing at intervals during the whole five hours those splendid compositions of the Church that can only be heard in St. Peter's. Music floats in the air. Unearthly sounds fill the space around and above you, and you know not, perhaps, whence they come, for the choristers are invisible. A gentle wail of treble solo, (all the singers are males,) a swell of the second soprano, followed by the tenor and basso and full chorus, successively burst forth, to perfect the diapason, and fill the vast, sounding aisles with melody unspeakably thrilling and beautiful. What a glorious sight is that which meets the eye, as you stand in view of that unrivaled dome, extending 400 feet above you. You look up and feel that it is indeed "empyrean," with its gorgeous decorations and wonderful symmetry. There is no such sight in the world, and no such exhibition as is witnessed beneath its canopy. But even amid all this magnificence of grandeur in man's handiwork, and of pomp and ceremony, seconds oft seem minutes, and expectancy makes the heart sick. On tiptoe the crowd sways to and fro, endeavoring to behold the various proceedings, and to and fro there is an uninterrupted flow of people, ever restless. Inquiry after inquiry falls on your ear. "Who is that old chap with the cocked hat?" "Who is that with the star on his breast?" "Who with the velvet cloak, and so on *ad infinitum*, for there is one continued hurrying hither and thither by officials and prelates, as well as the audience. These inquiries were mingled with others—"What are they doing now?" "Why don't they hurry up?" "Who is that by the Pope?" "Where is ANTONELLI sitting?" "Why, there! Don't you see him? "Why, he has turned round and faces the people." "To be sure. He hears everybody asking 'which is he,' and so he gives all a good opportunity to see him." "I think he enjoys it." "*Sicuro!*" "I do wish they would finish the palms." "Stop a moment—here's the music," and a magnificent swell lulls the talk for awhile. It would require all the short-hand writers in the world to chronicle a tithe of what one hears in St. Peter's on any of the grand festas. A constant conversation is kept up by everybody—the people, priests, officials, soldiers and dignitaries, and an unceasing hum of voices; a regular buz, buz, greets the ear on every side. Well, something must be done to relieve the tediousness of five hours. Occasionally there is a pause, and every one is in expectation, and the *privileged* ladies rise from their seats to have a better view; and again the command is given, and down fall the soldiers on their knees, and most of the audience, too. The host is elevated! The vast edifice is, for once, quiet—not a sound is heard! It is truly expressive silence! But to return. The palms have been blessed and distributed, and now all march in procession through the church, with palm in hand, the Pope mounted on his portable chair, carrying a palm also—the choir joining and singing. The Pope is carried into the vestibule (which is 468 feet long, 50 wide and 66 high), and the great door is shut. The choristers shout their *hosannas* or *glorias*, and the door is thrown open, and the Pope enters again. This reminds me of the 24th Psalm, where "the everlasting doors are lifted up for the King of Glory to come in," and I expect it has some reference thereto. Our Embassador was in this procession carrying his palm. This is a lemon-colored leaf or leaves, three or four feet long, plaited in various ways. The procession returns, and all are seated again. Mass is now sung and the epistles and gospel read, occupying two hours. It is tedious and would be very ennui-ish were not there occasional bursts of fine music, terminating in some of those magnificent swells and choruses that can only be heard here. I became so hungry, standing five hours, that I left to take a lunch. How the poor women, who look so dolorous in their black attire, pass these long hours, I cannot divine; some must have been there over six hours, and many appeared wretchedly jaded, and others I saw dozing. I crossed the grand square and entering a *café* took some refreshment, and before I finished, the roll of carriages began. The ceremony was over! The rush was now for home! I stood half an hour or more to behold the countless equipages pass by, of the great, of the nobles, senators, and the princes of the church, (i. e. the cardinals,) the bishops, &c., &c. The scarlet and gold of the cardinals' carriages and the black horses with their long tails almost touching the ground, and harnessed with gorgeous trappings, and three bedizened footmen are a striking feature in this splendid after-display. But all things beautiful, as well as others, must have their finale, and the dazzling spectacle at length closed. The last carriage disappeared, the soldiers marched to their quarters, and the streets assumed their wonted aspect. The curtain dropped, leaving PIO NONO still Pontiff King, and off the stage passes for one year, at least, this imposing ceremony of the palms. No one can appreciatively describe all the scenes of this eventful day, and if one could it would prove wearisome, as I fear my hasty and imperfect sketch has. Of my impressions as to the practical bearing and effects of this pomp and circumstance I will not speak. All of this week will be one grand gala, culminating in Easter (next) Sunday, when the grandest festival of the church, or of the world, will take place.

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Rome is always jubilant at this season, and to read the daily papers one would suppose that Papacy was never in such flourishing condition. Yet, with all this surface feeling and transcient excitement, every one knows there is an earthquake around, or a volcano beneath. I heard an official say, not an hour since, "the Italians will be here in October." In other words, when the French troops leave (on or before September 15,) the revolutionists will have Rome. Who knows? I saw the Pope riding out this evening in his scarlet and gold coach, drawn by four horses, and attended by guards on horseback. It was a gorgeous sight—but who knows how long it will continue? Incidents have just occurred that may be indicative of coming events. A telegram from Florence has just been published, stating that a motion has been made in the Italian Parliament to abolish the law making the Catholic the religion of the State. This was doubtless the result of a recent riot at Barletta, on the Adriatic, where a mob, incited by a priest, entered a Protestant or Waldensian Church, attacked the assemblage and killed several, from three to nine, according to the different accounts. The worst feature of it is that they went direct from the Catholic Church, in which the priest delivered his harrangue, to the other and executed this dastardly and disgraceful deed. The Italian Government arrested a great many of the rioters and priests. Another account, the extreme Catholic, gives an entirely different version, declaring that the Evangelists entered a Romish church, and derided a priest who was officiating, whilst a third harrangued against the priests on the public square. The people became excited and followed the Evangelists to their houses, in which a school was held, set fire to the schoolroom, burnt DIODATE's Bibles and other "immoral" books, and killed several of the reformers, and also several of the scholars. A. D.

### General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at New-Orleans.

FIFTH DAY.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times:*

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 9, 1866.

Yesterday being the Sabbath, all the pulpits belonging to the Protestant denominations were filled by members of the General Conference. The unpleasant morning prevented many from attending, but, notwithstanding, there were large congregations assembled at the various churches. At night congregations were better, although all the theatres in the city were running. So far as I have been able to ascertain, all the sermons delivered were truly evangelical, free from all allusions to politics and the peculiar circumstances surrounding the Church. Earnest prayer, however, was made for the President and the country. Also, the request of the East New-York Conference was strictly observed, and a united petition went up for the unity of the Church and restoration of the country.

As yet no resolution recognizing the reporters of secular papers has been adopted. They entirely ignore the custom of all other public legislative bodies. In fact, in one or two instances, the Committee who has charge of these affairs, positively refused to let reporters have a copy of the Bishop's address. And your own correspondent only obtained it by the expenditure of some greenbacks. A resolution was introduced this morning by Rev. Mr. RUSH, of Missouri, requesting the secular papers of the country to publish the Bishop's address. So much opposition was manifested that it was withdrawn.

An interesting discussion arose upon this point, referring to an enactment of the General Conference of 1854, restricting the power of the General Conference, and bestowing upon the Episcopacy the veto power. But by some mistake or oversight it was not submitted to the annual Conferences for concurrence, as it requires three-fourths of all to make it valid. However, it has stood upon the discipline as law, and been so regarded by all. A motion was made to submit it to these annual Conferences now for concurrence. The question arose whether any general or all the annual Conferences could make a law that would restrict the powers of the General Conference. It brought out the best talent of the assembly. It was held by the great Methodist body previous to 1844, and during the memorable session of that year, that no such power was vested in the Episcopacy. That all power belonged to the General Conference. That the General Conference could depose a bishop by resolution, as in the case of Bishop ANDREW. The Southern delegation contending at that time that such power was vested in the Episcopacy, and cited the instance of Bishop ASBURY and Bishop MCKENDREE. This was one of the points of difference between the Northern and Southern delegations. Ten years afterward the Southern Church, having left the Methodist Episcopal Church, met in General Conference at Columbus, Georgia, and then by an enactment bestowed this power, which they had contended for in 1844, upon the bishops. The question still remains, will three-fourths of the annual Conferences ratify it and make it a law? We have learned during the past few months that a veto means something. And it is regarded by the abler portion of the Conference as a matter of grave importance. The subject was no disposed of at present, but left for further discussion. No other business was transacted. G. C.

#### Address of the Bishop.

The following are extracts from the address of the Bishop:

The interest of the colored population should engage your serious attention. Heretofore the colored people within our bounds have deserved and received a large share of our labors. We have expended our means and strength liberally and patiently for many years for their salvation and improvement, and if in any wise our conduct has not been appreciated by some on earth, nevertheless, our witness is on high and our reward is in heaven. It is grateful to our own feelings to know that if the colored people do not remain under our pastoral care, their departure reflects no discredit upon our labors in their behalf and is necessitated by no indifference on our part to their welfare. Many of them will probably unite with the African M. E. Church, some of them with the Northern Methodist Church, while others withstanding extraneous influences and unkind misrepresentations of our church, will remain with us.

Let us be content to leave to Providence to vindicate in due time our scriptural relation to the interest of the colored people. For those who remain with us the church should provide generously everything important to their religious culture. Convinced that your body takes the deepest interest in this subject and will give it your special attention, we deem it only needful to speak of it in this general and suggestive form, and especially as the Bishops in their pastoral address last August brought the subject prominently to the notice of our people.

In respect to the separate and distinct organization of our church, no reasons have appeared to alter our views, as expressed in August last. No proposal of fraternal relations has come to us from others, neither do we regard ourselves as in anywise responsible for hostility evinced toward us. While the attempt to take forcible possession of our property and to disintegrate our church, declare the mind that would destroy us, let it be ours to show the mind that was in Christ. In our conscious integrity we should calmly await the inevitable hour when, in the providence of God, an enlightened public opinion will vindicate our claims as a Church of God and a true type of Methodism. Let us not be impatient for our vindication before the world. The great future is before us, and the great Head of the Church smiles upon us. Our fidelity to God will most perfectly reply to the voice of defamation.

In this connection, it is with pleasure that we refer to the fact that many Christians in the North, and especially in the Northwest, sincerely sympathize with us, and this sympathy, we have reason to believe, is daily assuming a more tangible and impressive form. That there have, at the same time, been some defections in the Church we care not to disguise. A very few of the whites have gone from us. This was, perhaps, to have been expected. Our regret is rather for them than for ourselves. But while we speak of small detections, we may refer also to most gratifying accessions. The Baltimore Annual Conference is now represented by a delegation in this body. In February last, Bishop EARLY formally received into our ecclesiastical connection this Conference, consisting of one hundred ministers and a membership of twelve thousand.

It is a grateful duty to welcome these brethren among us and to commend them to the confidence and affection of our people. This is a large accession to our members and territory. It is also a testimony in our favor that is nobly borne by men whose former position and long deliberation upon the subject, as well as their known intelligence, will entitle it to special respect. In our hearts we welcom them, and cordially extend to them the right hand of fellowship.

As a fact of interest to us and of promise to our future influence we may state, that in the City of Baltimore there have been organized several flourishing churches upon an independent basis, composed of Methodists whose warm sympathies are with us, and whose liberal kindness has already contributed largely to aid us in our time of need, laying us under obligations by their love and good works.

Our Educational interests have been greatly damaged by the war, and nearly all of our male institutions have been closed. Providentially many of our female institutions have been kept in operation, and are still dispensing the blessings of sanctified education to the daughters of our land. Everything in our power should be done to revive, as speedily as possible, the male institutions under the patronage of our church.

In this connection we specially bring to your attention the importance of an institute for the proper training of young preachers. That we should make some proper arrangements for the more thorough training of our young men before they are received into the Conferences and sent forth to minister in the Church of Christ, appears to us to be so obvious as to need no argument to prove it. It behooves us to take this matter into serious and immediate consideration and secure to the church the invaluable advantage the provision we suggest can only supply.

If we are to judge from the tone of the religious press and the action of many of our Conferences, great concern is felt in respect to certain changes in our economy. It is obviously unbecoming in us as Bishops to occupy any other than an impartial relation to those matters. But we take this occasion to urge upon you the importance of giving these subjects your sober and prayerful consideration. From our extensive observation of the state and wants of the Church, we hesitate not to say that some improvement of our economy may be wisely undertaken at this time. Well for us if we can happily avoid extremes and do neither too little nor too much. Let us remember that while innovations are not necessarily improvements, wisdom may demand in the department of ecclesiastical expediency new applications and developments of fundamental principles. The efficiency of Methodism finds its first condition in the prevalence of deep spiritual life; and alterations in our economy are valuable as they coincide with this condition, calamitous when they ignore it. On only one of the points suggested do we regard it becoming in our position to speak directly, and that is in respect to the increase of the number of the Bishops. For such an increase as will give the church a more efficient Episcopacy, we think there is an urgent necessity. The infirmities of age press heavily upon some of us, and diminish our ability to answer to the demands of the work for general episcopal visitation. The great and increasing extent of our territory should be considered. We should by all means have a Bishop, for obvious reasons, residing on the Pacific coast. And while we do not recommend a Bishop for every State or Conference, we are fully persuaded that the number of Bishops should be so increased as to enable them to be pastors of the people as well as chairmen of conferences and pastors of the preachers. If we would carry on the invaluable plan of our itinerant general superintendency, we must have an addition of a number of vigorous, active and pious men to your present College of Bishops.

SEVENTH DAY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 11, 1866.

Nothing of importance was transacted on yesterday, as the whole time was spent in discussing the measure repealing or removing that part of the discipline which confers upon the Episcopacy the veto power. No vote has yet been taken upon it.

As many members of the Southern Church have emigrated to Mexico and Brazil, it is regarded expedient to organize a conference in each country, and send missionaries to labor among them. The Mississippi delegation introduced a resolution to this effect, and it was received and referred to the Committee on Missions. Perhaps there are more settlers from Mississippi in those countries than from any other part of the South, and it was eminently proper that the delegation from that State should take steps to furnish them with the Gospel. I understand that a number of ministers have already tendered their services to go as missionaries.

Dr. C. K. MARSHALL, of Mississippi, who was appointed by the General Conference of 1858 to investigate the propriety of establishing a mammoth Church paper, to be gratuitously distributed among the masses of the membership, made a long report upon the subject. He recommends the establishment of such an organ, which is to be supported by contributions collected in the same manner as missionary money. His report was referred to the Book Committee, most of whom regard the enterprise as impracticable altogether.

The Committee on Changes of Economy, through their Chairman, Dr. MYERS, present report No. 1, recommending that the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church South be changed in accordance with a resolution offered, but not acted upon, by the General Conference of 1858, which proposes to change it to simply "the Methodist Church." The report was received, and made the order of the day for to-morrow. It is evident that a change will be made, but what will be the title of the Church is yet to be decided. Bishop SOULE's suggestion meets with great favor among the members, and it is most generally believed it will be adopted, to wit: "Wesleyan Episcopal Methodist Church."

During the past week but little disposition has been manifested to spend the time in talking. But the last day or two have developed quite a number of aspirants for oratorical honors. It is useless to state that they are of small caliber, and will do but little damage.

To meet the increasing necessity of proper instruction of the children under the care of the Church, a committee of nine was ordered to take the whole subject under consideration, and present some more efficient mode than is now in vogue, for the accomplishment of this great end.

Although the Conference at the opening session decided to ignore politics altogether; yet they deemed it proper to-day to adopt a resolution instructing two or more of their Bishops to wait upon President JOHNSON and express the gratitude of the Church for the prompt restoration of their property, which had been seized by the military and turned over to another branch of the Methodist family; at the same time emphatically deprecating any alliance with politics or parties, but taking the course of St. Paul as eminently befitting the occasion, and remembering to pray for all men at all time, for rulers as well as subjects, that all may lead lives of godliness before the world.

There was considerable objection urged against the passage of this resolution, especially by the Virginia delegation, who believed that it would involve the Church in political entanglements.

On motion of Dr. WIGHTMAN, of Alabama, the Conference went into Committee of the Whole, in consideration of the proposed change of the name of the Church. G. C.

EIGHTH DAY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 12, 1866.

Dr. LEE, of Virginia, moved a reconsideration of so much of the journal as related to the passage of a resolution authorizing the Bishops to wait upon President JOHNSON. Motions to lay on the table, indefinite postponement, and calls for yeas and nays, were made amidst considerable confusion and excitement. Bishop KAVANAUGH vacated the chair in favor of Bishop PAINE, who took up the regular order of business, and thus cut off further discussion upon this subject.

The Committee on the Circulation of the Bible made their report. It presented a sad picture of the destitution prevailing throughout the South in reference to the supply of the word of God. The destitution is represented as greater than at any previous period of the country's history. The Committee had before it two representatives from the American Bible Society. They recommend a hearty coöperation with this society, and request that the Bishops appoint from time to time from the traveling ministry such agents as the society may require, and that all the ministry unite in this great work. It also recommends an early meeting of the auxiliary society of this city, in which they suggest that the General Conference take an active part. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The preamble, however, was a subject of considerable debate. They could not indorse all that the society has done for the last four years. They desired to append their protest against a certain speech of Dr. SPRING, made at some anniversary during the war. The preamble was recommitted for revision.

It would seem from a resolution introduced to-day that the union has already been effected between the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Christian Union of Illinois. The resolution recommends the extension of the boundaries of the St. Louis and Missouri Annual Conferences so as to include the State of Illinois.

There is a proposition before the Conference, and now in the hands of the Educational Committee, to publish the Gospels, and the entire Bible after a while, in the phonetic style. It is held by the petitioner a much easier method of learning children to read than by the old system. Dr. DOGGET, of Virginia, is Chairman of that Committee, and a ripe scholar, and the report will be looked for, with considerable curiosity. G. C.

## CONFEDERATION IN NOVA-SCOTIA.

### Union Resolutions Carried in the Legislative Council.

*From the Toronto Leader.*

We received the following special telegraphic dispatch yesterday from Halifax:

"Union resolutions were carried yesterday in the Legislative Council upon a vote of thirteen to five. The majority in favor of the resolutions in the Lower House will be at least thirteen."

The resolutions referred to, we presume are the same as those moved by Dr. TUPPER in the Lower House, of which we have already been informed by telegraph. They are as follows:

*Whereas,* In the opinion of this House, it is desirable that a confederation of the British North American Provinces should take place.

*Resolved,* Therefore, that His Excellency be authorized to appoint delegates to arrange a scheme of union which will effectually insure just provisions for the rights and interests of this Province—each of the Provinces coöperating to have an equal voice in such delegation—Upper and Lower Canada being for this purpose received as separate Provinces.

### Obituary.

CAPTAIN EZRA NYE, OF THE COLLINS LINE.

Capt. EZRA NYE, who recently died at Newark, N. J., was long famous as one of the first Captains of the Collins line of Atlantic steamers. He was Captain of the packet ship *Independence*, which was celebrated for her short passages between Liverpool and New-York, and when the Collins line of steamships was organized, he took command of the *Pacific*, which was the first to make the passage between this port and Liverpool inside of ten days. It was while in command of the *Pacific* that Capt. NYE rescued the passengers of the wrecked ship *Jessie Stephens*, of a rival line, Dec. 13, 1854, six days out from Liverpool. Capt. NYE was praised all over England and America for his conduct on this occasion, and his example held up as a brilliant one for all shipmasters. He relinquished the command of the *Pacific* in 1855, and returned to this country. Shortly afterward the *Pacific* sailed (Jan. 23, 1856) from Liverpool, with a full complement of passen ers, and has never since been heard from. He was an active member of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and of the New-Jersey State Board of Commissioners of Pilotage, and was interested in a great variety of public enterprises. His loss will be sincerely mourned by a wide circle of friends.

### The Police and the Railroad Companies.

Very many complaints have been made by members of the Metropolitan Police force at the treatment they received from the different railroad companies during the continuance of the recent strike. They state that they were compelled, time and again, to pay car fare while proceeding up town for duty at the railroad depots, and while returning from such extra duty. Capt. STEERS, of the Thirteenth Precinct, states that he started with a section of police for the Seventh, Sixth and Eighth-avenue depots, and the men were compelled to pay fare on a car belonging to the Belt Railroad. A roundsman and four men, from the Twenty-eighth Precinct, were forced to pay their fares on car No. 44 of the Sixth-avenue line, on Thursday evening, while returning from duty at the depot of that company. The same day Sergeant WEBB and Officer RILEY, of the Ninth Precinct, while riding in car No. 21 of the Eighth-avenue line, attired in full uniform and on their way up town for duty at the railroad depot, were compelled to pay their fares by the conductor, very much to the indignation of the other passengers in the car, who commented on the proceeding in no measured terms. Five men belonging to the Eighth Precinct, having to take prisoners to the Police Court, were unable one morning during the strike, to accompany their section to the Eighth-avenue Railroad depot, when it started in a car provided by the company. After seeing their prisoners disposed of by the Police Magistrate, these five Patrolmen started for the depot to rejoin their comrades, taking an Eighth-avenue car. They were compelled to pay their fares, despite the fact that they informed the conductor that they were on duty for the protection of the company's property. Inspector CARPENTER and Capt. WALLING, of the Twentieth Precinct, were repeatedly required to pay fare on the Third and Sixth-avenue cars, though on duty at the time, and in full uniform. During the first few days of the strike detachments from nearly all the down-town precincts were sent up town for duty at the several depots, and after performing eight, ten or eleven hours' duty, they were compelled to march back to their respective station-houses, a distance of five or six miles. Several other instances of this shabby treatment of the Police are mentioned.

THE WHEAT CROP IN VIRGINIA.—We hear from all sections of the State that there has recently been a great improvement in the condition of the growing wheat. Fields in which six weeks ago there was not believed to be a living spire, and which the owners contemplated ploughing up and planting in corn, now look green and give promise of a partial crop. It is worthy of mention that the wheat sowed with a drill has everywhere stood the rigor of the winter better than that seeded by hand. This is easily explained by the fact that the drilled wheat is in all cases covere to a proper depth, while much of the hand-sown wheat is imperfectly covered by the harrow or left entirely on the surface. This matter is well worth the attention of farmers.—*Richmond Times.*

A California paper says that about three miles north of Ione, in that State, stands a mountain called Agate Mountain. Its sides are covered with agates and concretions, and upon digging they are found like potatoes in a hill. The concretions are very numerous, sometimes perfectly spherical, but usually distorted and lined with crystals.

Among other speculations about cholera is that of an Englishman, who asserts that north winds, with a tendency to northeast, give rise to the plague.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 21, 1866.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | U. S. 6s, '81..Cou | | 500 | Quick. Mn. Co. | 52 |
| | Small | 105¼ | 100 | do. 2d call | 52¼ |
| 5,000 | do. 2d call | 106 | 700 | Mariposa Pref | 22 |
| 10,000 | do. | 106¼ | 800 | Erie R. | 73¼ |
| 50,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'62 | 101¼ | 100 | do. b10 | 73¾ |
| 5,000 | U.S. 6s,5-20s.C.'62 | 104¾ | 100 | Erie R. Pref. | 77 |
| 2,000 | U.S. 6s5-20s C.'64 | 104⅞ | 300 | Hud. R. R. | 108¾ |
| 6,500 | U.S.6s, 5-20s.C.'65 | 105 | 400 | Reading R. | 103⅝ |
| 1,000 | U. S. 5s, '74 C.In. | 93 | 200 | do. 2d call | 103½ |
| 25,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. | 93¾ | 100 | Alt. & T.H.R. | 67 |
| 63,000 | Tr. Notes. 73-10s. | | 100 | do. | 67½ |
| | First Series | 101⅜ | 40 | Stonington R. | 100½ |
| 28,000 | do. 2d Series. | 101⅞ | 400 | Mich. S. & N.I. | 81 |
| 10,000 | do. Third Ser. | 101⅞ | 400 | do. | 81¼ |
| 6,000 | Tenn. 6s | 90½ | 600 | do. | 81½ |
| 10,000 | do. | 90½ | 1200 | Cleve. & Pitts. | 81½ |
| 5,000 | N. Car. 6s | 83¼ | 200 | do. 2d call | 81¼ |
| 5,000 | N.Y. St.7s, Bounty Loan | 101¼ | 200 | Chi. & N. W. | 27 |
| | | | 100 | do. b10 | 27 |
| 5,000 | do. | 101½ | 200 | Chi. & N. W. P. | 57 |
| 2,000 | Missouri 6s. | 74½ | 100 | do. s30 | 57¼ |
| 1,000 | Mo. 6s, Pacific R. | | 300 | do. | 57¼ |
| | Issue | 74½ | 400 | do. | 57⅜ |
| 2,000 | Brooklyn City 6s, | | 500 | do. | 57⅛ |
| | Water Loan | 93 | 700 | do. | 57⅜ |
| 10,000 | O. & M. Cer. | 25¾ | 300 | do. 2d call | 57⅝ |
| 3,000 | Al. & T. H. 2d Pr. | 79 | 20 | Chi. & R. I. | 120⅝ |
| 500 | Chi. & Al. In. B. | 86 | 200 | Cleve. & Tol. R. | 102 |
| 16,000 | P., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d. | 81¼ | 20 | N. J. Cen. R. | 108 |
| 110 | Merchants' Bank | 114 | 450 | P., F. W. & C. | 98 |
| 29 | Bank of Commerce | 107 | 100 | do. | 98¼ |
| 13 | Metropol. Bank | 122 | 500 | do. | 98⅛ |
| 250 | Shoe & Leather Bk. | 110 | 1200 | do. | 98 |
| 15 | Bk. Commonwealth | 103 | 800 | do. | 97¾ |
| 50 | Cen. National B'k | 101¾ | 500 | do. | 97⅞ |
| 16 | Fourth Nat. Bank | 102 | 100 | do. s10 | 96¾ |
| 10 | Bank of N. Amer. | 110 | 400 | do. 2d call | 97⅜ |
| 100 | Spring M. Coal | 53 | 100 | do. b10 | 97⅜ |
| 100 | do. | 53½ | 200 | do. | 97½ |
| 100 | Canton Co. | 52¾ | 400 | Chic. & Alt. | 89 |
| 100 | West. U. Teleg'b. | 56¾ | 14 | do. 2d call | 87¾ |
| 100 | do. | 56⅞ | 5 | do. | 90 |
| 150 | do. | 57 | 100 | do. | 89 |
| 100 | do. s10 | 57 | 50 | Mil. & St. Paul | 47 |
| 100 | do. 2d call | 57¼ | 10 | C., Bur. & Quin. | 116 |
| 100 | Ashburton Coal | 13¾ | | | |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 300 | Spruce Hill C. | 6¼ | 100 | New-York Cen. | 92⅞ |
| 100 | do. | 6⅜ | 100 | do. b3 | 92¾ |
| 200 | Mar. Min. Pf. | 22 | 200 | Clev. & Pitts. | 80¾ |
| 400 | Erie Railroad s3 | 73 | 200 | do. c | 80⅝ |
| 300 | do. c | 73 | 200 | do. b3 | 81 |
| 300 | do. | 73 | 200 | do. s3 | 80⅞ |
| 200 | Reading R. s3 | 103⅝ | 200 | do. b4 | 80⅞ |
| 600 | do. | 103⅝ | 100 | Chic. & R. Is. x-d. s3 | 120⅜ |
| 800 | do. c | 103⅝ | 200 | Cleve. & Tol. x-d. | 102 |
| 200 | Quicksilver | 51 | 200 | Chi. & N. W. s3 | 26¾ |
| 100 | do. | 50⅞ | 100 | C. & N. W. P. | 56¾ |
| 400 | do. | 50⅞ | 100 | do. s3 | 56⅝ |
| 300 | Mich. S. & N. I. | 80⅞ | 100 | do. b3 | 57 |
| 600 | do. b3 | 80⅞ | 1000 | P., F. W. & C. x-d | 97 |
| 100 | do. | 80⅞ | 500 | do. c | 97 |
| 100 | do. s3 | 80⅞ | 100 | do. s3 | 97 |
| 200 | do. c | 80⅞ | 100 | do. | 96⅞ |
| 200 | do. b10 | 80⅞ | | | |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Cum. Coal | 44¾ | 1100 | M. S. & N. I. R. | 82¼ |
| 100 | do. b3 | 44⅞ | 100 | do. b3 | 82⅜ |
| 100 | do. | 44⅞ | 100 | do. s3 | 82¼ |
| 100 | Spruce Hill Coal | 6⅛ | 600 | do. | 82⅜ |
| 400 | do. | 6¼ | 300 | do. b3 | 82⅜ |
| 200 | do. b3 | 6¼ | 300 | do. b10 | 82⅜ |
| 800 | do. | 6¼ | 300 | Chic. & N. W. | 27¼ |
| 200 | do. s3 | 6¼ | 300 | do. | 27⅜ |
| 100 | Quicksilver | 51½ | 100 | do. s3 | 27¼ |
| 300 | do. s3 | 51½ | 100 | do. b3 | 27⅜ |
| 100 | do. b3 | 51½ | 100 | C. & Rk. I. x-d | 121⅜ |
| 100 | do. | 51½ | 200 | do. | 121¼ |
| 800 | do. | 51 | 100 | do. b3 | 121¾ |
| 200 | do. b3 | 81 | 100 | do. | 121¾ |
| 200 | Erie R. | 73⅜ | 300 | Chic. & N.W.P. | 58 |
| 200 | do. b10 | 73⅝ | 100 | do. s3 | 58 |
| 200 | do. b3 | 73⅞ | 400 | do. s3 | 58¾ |
| 200 | do. b3 | 73⅝ | 100 | do. s3 | 58½ |
| 200 | do. c | 73⅝ | 500 | do. | 58⅜ |
| 200 | N. Y. Cen. | 92⅞ | 100 | do. b3 | 58½ |
| 1500 | Reading R. s3 | 103⅝ | 400 | P., Ft. W. & C. x-d | 97½ |
| 200 | do. | 103⅝ | 100 | do. s3 | 97¾ |
| 700 | do. | 103¾ | 100 | do. b10 | 98 |
| 500 | do. s60 | 102¾ | 100 | do. c | 97¾ |
| 100 | Ill. Cen. R. | 114 | 100 | do. b3 | 98 |
| 200 | Cleve. & Tol. x-d | 102 | 200 | Union Nav. Co. | 105¾ |

SATURDAY, April 21—P. M.

The Stock Exchange Board this morning resolved upon the usual Summer half-holidays on Saturday, and there is to be no Second Board on this day until further notice. The Open Board of Brokers will no doubt follow the example next week. These changes, however, will not arrest the later dealings in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange Building, especially on an excited speculation such as we have had to-day.

The market for Gold and for Bills on London was quite tame, after the sailing of the day's steamers. Bills were 107¾, and Gold 126⅜ @ 126½ ₱ cent. The Customs demand for Gold for the week amounts to $2,570,955; the export of Gold and Silver of the week $117,812; the payments of the Treasury Office on Gold Interest only $35,169.

The ease in the Money Market was especially prominent to-day, as lenders, after offering their balances to the Brokers at 4@5 ₱ cent., were compelled, in many instances, to leave them over in Banks. The Government Securities continued in active request at advancing rates. The latest sales of 5-20s were at 104⅞@105; 10-40s at 93⅞; 7.30s at 101⅞ ₱ cent., and Compound Legal Tenders at par and accumulated interest, or within ½@¾ ₱ cent. of the full interest. The Railway Speculation at the Stock Exchange was also upward, and on most descriptions quite decidedly so, and after the Exchange Board adjourned the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

| | Fri. | Sat. | | Fri. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 93¾ | 93⅞ | Northwest | 27 | 27¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s | 104⅞ | 105 | N. West Pref. | 57 | 58½ |
| U. S. 7.30s | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | Rock Island | 120⅞ | 121⅜ |
| N. Y. Central | 92½ | 93 | Fort Wayne | 96½ | 98 |
| Erie | 73 | 73⅝ | Cumb'lan'd Coal | 44⅜ | 44¾ |
| Hudson | 108⅞ | 109 | Quicksilver | 50⅞ | 51½ |
| Reading | 103⅝ | 104¼ | Mariposa | 12½ | 12⅜ |
| Mich. Southern | 81½ | 82⅜ | Mariposa Pref. | 22 | 21¾ |
| Illinois Central | 114½ | 114½ | Canton | 52¾ | 52½ |
| Pittsburgh | 80½ | 81 | Ohio Certificates | 25½ | 25¼ |
| Tennessee 6s | 90½ | 90⅞ | American Gold | 126⅝ | 126⅜ |
| Pacific Mail | 226 | 226 | Bills on London | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| Missouri 6s | 74¾ | 74½ | | | |

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Total receipts, $2,192,493 26; for Customs, $386,000; on account of Loan, $285,000; Gold notes, $581,000. Payments, $1,037,531 73. Balance, $97,591,349 86.

The following bids were made for the City Bank shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 114 | Bank of N. America | 107 |
| Merchants' | 111 | Hanover | 110 |
| Mechanics' | 113 | Irving | 115 |
| Union | 120 | Metropolitan | 122 |
| America | 139 | People's | 117 |
| City | 185 | Market | 113 |
| Phœnix | 100 | Shoe and Leather | 110½ |
| Tradesmen's | 140 | Corn Exchange | 115 |
| Greenwich | 130 | Continental | 98 |
| Merchants' Exchange | 105 | St. Nicholas | 100 |
| State of New York | 108 | Commonwealth | 103 |
| Commerce | 107 | Importers' & Traders' | 106 |
| Mechanics' Bkg. Ass. | 109 | Manufac. & Merch'ts | 101 |
| Broadway | 200 | N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k | 120 |
| Ocean | 98 | Central National | 109 |
| Pacific | 165 | First National | 208 |
| Chatham | 135 | Fourth National | 102 |
| Bank of the Republic | 109 | Ninth National | 109 |

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 | 91 | Del. L. & W. 1st M. | 99 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 | 101 | Tol. & Wab. 2d M. | 74½ |
| Erie 1st M., '75 | 101 | Gal. & Chic. Ext. | 95 |
| Erie 7s, 5th mort., '88 | 92 | Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund | 94 |
| Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77 | 94 | N. J. Central 1st M. | 100 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69 | 102 | N. J. Central 2d M. | 100 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F. '85 | 101 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M. | 98½ |
| Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67 | 99 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M. | 92½ |
| Harlem 3d mort., '68 | 93 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d. | 81½ |
| Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. | 107 | Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv. | 87 |
| Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds. | 88 | Cleve. & P. 4th mort. | 70 |
| Pacific R. R. 7s, g. Mo. | 73 | Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M. | 57 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875 | 100 | Chic. & Alton. S. F. | 95 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st M. | 87 | Chic. & Alton 1st mort. | 95 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. | 79 | Chi. & Alt. Income | 83 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. in. | 73½ | Peninsula R. R. Bds. | 72 |
| Chi. & N. W. Int. B. | 82½ | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. | 80 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st M. | 82 | Chi. & Mil. 1st M. | 83 |
| Chi. & N. W. 2d M. | 73 | Joliet & Chic. 1st mort. | 100 |

The *Commercial*, of this afternoon, says:

"This morning the Spruce Hill Coal Company's stock was admitted on the call of the Stock Exchange by a large vote. From the report presented to the Board, it appears that the Company own 800 acres of coal land adjoining the Astor mine of the Cumberland Company, with its mines fully opened, and capacity to turn out 200 tons of coal per day now, and will be increased to 500 or 600 tons per day during the present season. The title of the property is perfect, and the Company owe no debt whatever. The capital of the Company is $1,000,000, consisting of 100,000 shares of $10 each. At the Open Board the stock sold at 6⅛@6¼."

The annual report of the Michigan Southern Company, to March 1, 1866, shows a gross traffic for the past fiscal year:

| | |
|---|---|
| From Passengers | $2,021,247 |
| From Freight | 2,455,402 |
| Miscellaneous | 209,796 |
| Total fiscal year, 1865 | $4,686,445 |
| At an expense of | 2,749,657 |
| Net earnings | $1,936,788 |

The gain on the traffic of the previous year is $396,979, of which an average of 78 ₱ cent. was from local business. The Interest, Guaranteed Dividends and Taxes paid out of the net earnings amounted to $1,014,516

| | |
|---|---|
| Surplus of the year | 922,272 |
| Total as above | $1,936,788 |

With part of this surplus in cash, say $394,804 and the exchange of common for guaranteed stock, the long-pending claim for arrearages of interest on the latter was settled to the satisfaction of all parties, with the exception of the holders of 4,000 shares, a small portion of whom claim thereon 56 ₱ cent. by way of arrears, or say $224,000 altogether, and to whom 40 ₱ cent., or $160,000, has been tendered on the other settlements. The Guaranteed Stock has been reduced by the present administration of the road, from 28,936 shares $2,893,600
To 10,897 shares 1,089,700

And upon 6,897 shares of the latter full satisfaction has been acknowledged by the holders, and indorsed on their certificates, of all arrears of interest.

The road came into the present management under great embarrassment in the Spring of 1860, owing in

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Funded and other debt | | $11,293,914 |
| Capital, Common | $6,267,000 | |
| Guaranteed | 2,893,600 | —9,160,600 |
| Arrears 30 ₱ cent. on guaranteed stock | | 858,080 |
| Total cost and liabilities | | $21,312,594 |
| Traffic capacity of road in 1860 | | $1,834,421 |

The present balance sheet is:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In funded debt | | $8,537,175 |
| Common stock | $9,381,800 | |
| Guaranteed | 1,089,700 | —10,471,500 |
| Total outstanding | | $19,008,675 |
| Bonds held for income account | | 805,000 |
| Present total cost and liabilities | | $19,813,675 |
| Traffic capacity of road in 1866 | | $4,686,445 |

The actual settlements and improvements in the claims against and condition of the road since 1860 may be financially stated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Reduction of outstanding debt | $2,756,739 |
| Settlement of 3 years' arrears on guaranteed stock | 858,080 |
| Together | $3,614,819 |
| Less conversion of debt into capital | 1,310,900 |
| Net reduction of outstanding debts | $2,303,919 |

While the management has reserved for present account, subject to future division, only $805,000, the purchases of new equipment and station property in the last few years paid for out of income, in cash, amount to $1,465,144. And the revenue and improvements on the roadway, also borne from net earnings, with the aid of this additional equipment, have raised the capacity of the line from $1,834,000 to $4,686,000 per annum. The management have also paid in cash and otherwise settled 5 years and 6 months additional dividends upon the Guaranteed Stock, and paid 7 ₱ cent in two half yearly dividends of 3½ ₱ cent. each on the Common Stock. The value of working material, bills receivable, cash on hand, &c., on 1st March, stand:

| | |
|---|---|
| On the present report | $905,284 |
| Pay rolls and bills payable | 663,970 |
| Difference in favor of Company | $241,314 |

### The Missouri Bonds—Prospect of Action.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

If you were traveling in California, and were ruffled by annoyances or meannesses, ten to one you would be told that you owed your discomfort to a "Pike." In fact, all the ills that flesh is heir to in California is attributed to the genus with the queer generic title of "Pike." On inquiry, I found that the "Pike" was a native of *Pike* County, Missouri, and that he, she or they crossed the Continent, and thereby escaped all contact with Eastern civilization. When the Californians hear that we are resisting the proposed quasi repudiation of the Missourians, they will extend to us their sympathy in what they call our conflict with the "Pikes."

But I am not prepared to write Missouri down as willing to blast for all time her fair fame; she was first in the field to abolish slavery, and was thus in early at the nation's new start or lease of life. Her Governor, in all the speeches and messages of his that I have seen, has been from the start an advocate of fair-dealing toward the creditors of the State; and I may here say that it was the Governor's manifest honesty of purpose that induced me to hold the bonds. Let it not be lost sight of also that the *people* of Missouri voted the "pay your debts" ticket. Might we not hope, then, that Missouri will not do worse for her creditors than the desolated Southern States purpose doing, whose Governors have to pass round the hat to get bread for their starving people? Might we not hope, in short, that Missouri is not altogether in the hands of the "Pikes?"

Touching my note in last Thursday's TIMES, a well-known banker in Exchange-place, who represents a large interest in this indebtedness, thinks the scheme quite inadmissable, in fact, disgraceful, and verging on repudiation. "I entirely concur in your views," he says, "as to a meeting." * * * "The proposed scheme, beginning with 3 ₱ cent. and ending with 9 ₱ cent., is fraught with the greatest danger to the bondholder, (quite aside from its inadequacy,) for when the 9 ₱ cent. series of years comes round, the virtue and honesty of the then living Missourians must be different indeed from the present generation, if they do not totally repudiate such a tax on their resources." Another well-known banker is of my "frame of mind," and thinks this "repudiation much more inexcusable than that of Mississippi in years gone by."

A correspondent at Hartford writes: "The proposition of the State is based upon the probable decease of all present holders (who bought the bonds in good faith) within the 3, 4 and 5 ₱ cent. *régime*, swindling them out of their just rights; and when a new set of holders come in for the 6, 7, 8 and 9 ₱ cent., a new population in Missouri will repudiate the entire affair as illegal; the roads will be released and the State disgraced, as it is already, and the bondholders duped. Keep the matter before the public." This correspondent does not favor the equitation scheme of the Bank President.

From the tone of the letters on this subject I would say that no schemes of equitation or what not, short of resumption of interest and funding of coupons past due will be acceptable. In the matter of the bonds "this is no time to swap horses" in them.

To show how impoverished these roads are, permit me to reproduce from your own columns a statement of the traffic on the Missouri Pacific road. It is as follows:

"The Missouri Pacific Railroad is doing an immense business. From five hundred to six hundred passengers are frequently brought through on a single train. The long and heavily loaded freight trains daily give evidence of the addition to their business made by completing the road to Kansas City."

With the State receiving seven millions from the General Government, and with this immense increase of the road, their three ₱ cent. offer is one that the bondholders can decline without much consideration.

Within a few days a meeting of those interested will be called, meanwhile holders of bonds may, with advantage, make themselves known to "A., Box No. 1,944 New-York Post-office." ALPHA.

### Government Securities Advancing.

In an article referring to the recent favorable advices relative to American securities in the London market, as contrasted with the reports of continued depression in British funds, the *Financial Chronicle*, of the 21st inst., remarks:

"This significant confirmation of the views we expressed last week relative to the high estimation in which our securities are held, and of the growing preference among European capitalists to invest in them, has had its natural result in this market; and, notwithstanding the cholera scare of the past week, a *general advance has been developed, which apparently is only the beginning of a new and decided upward turn.* In the presence of this rapid improvement in the Government credit it is beginning to be a frequent subject of discussion whether a 5 ₱ cent. bond of the United States will not sell for par in the market before the time arrives when the Seven-thirties will mature and be fundable into 6 ₱ cent. Five-twenty bonds. This opinion has become so widely diffused and so firmly held that, in connection with other circumstances, it has caused a considerable advance, both in the Seven-thirty notes and in the Ten-forty 5 ₱ cent. long bonds. It is even said, we know not with what truth, that the Secretary of the Treasury has yielded partial assent to the substantial accuracy of these opinions, and will guide his negotiations in the immediate future with a view to their probable realization. That these anticipations are in some respects over-sanguine, we do not undertake to deny. But *we may certainly look forward to the consolidation of the numerous classes of our Government securities at no very remote period into long bonds bearing not more than 5 per cent. interest, and worth par in the market or more.*

*Among the* subordinate *causes of this advance* is the ease in the money market. This is due to a multitude of influences, prominent among which is the accumulation of currency here, and its flow to this and the other great financial centres. Another cause of the ease in money is connected with the approach of Summer, the dread of cholera, and the amount of unemployed capital which is lying here and seeking temporary investment. The *most important* cause *of all*, however, *is the revival of public confidence since the passage of the loan bill, and the practical declaration of Mr. McCulloch's financial policy.* The general belief seems to be that for several months to come he neither will or can do anything which shall paralyze business, or produce any monetary spasm, but that, on the contrary, as far as the Treasury movements can conduce to that end he will keep the money market easy, and allow the financial machinery of the country to run as equally and uninterruptedly as possible. The depressing, weary, wearing incertitude on these points which, for some time past, have prejudiced business and impeded commerce is now, therefore, succeeded by a buoyant confidence; and a marked activity of general business has been the natural result. How long this ease in money will last is a question which every business man is anxiously asking. And the replies that are for the most part given, by men of experience, are usually favorable; their argument being that Government will not disturb this ease, for the reasons above stated, and that in no other quarter of the financial horizon is there a speck of cloud to threaten danger.

### Tennessee State Bonds.

LETTER FROM HON. MR. FLETCHER, SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Press & Times* publishes the following communication:

LOOK TO THE STATE CREDIT.—The Legislature has authorized the issuance of several millions of State Bonds for the benefit of our railroads. The movement was a laudable one, and will be approved by the people. We understand that the bonds have been printed, and are now in the process of being signed. But it is said that Tom, Dick and Harry are signing them for the Governor, and Tom, Dick and Harry are doing the same thing for the Comptroller. What will be the effect of these promiscuous signatures? How are the capitalists to determine whether the bonds thus signed are genuine. How prove the Governor's or the Comptroller's signature?—*Nashville Union.*

The above paragraph is calculated, and is no doubt intended, to injure the sale of the new series of State Bonds now being issued under the acts of Nov. 23, 1865, and Jan. 18, 1866. There can be no difference in the validity of the Governor's signature when made by himself, and when made by another by his order and direction. And so with the signature of the Comptroller.

I deem it proper, however, for the benefit of persons interested in the new bonds to make a statement of the process of issuing them. The amount of labor is immense. The Comptroller is required to number and sign each coupon—fifty-two in number, to each bond of $1,000. He found it impossible to number and sign over twenty-five bonds in a day. An estimate of the number of bonds to be issued under these two acts shows the time required for him to sign them amounts to three hundred and twenty working days, or over one year. The Governor, owing to frequent interruptions by the calls of the people on business and other official duties, could only make about equal progress with the Comptroller. If both these officers had been in vigorous health they would have been physically unable to perform the task without abandoning all their other official duties, in less than from one to two years. But they were both in feeble health, and for this cause were compelled to perform their duties by proxy.

The number of bonds delivered by the engravers are strictly noted in both the office of the Comptroller and Secretary of State, and on the books of the engravers. Two series are being issued, each commencing with No. 1. The new and splendid plate making the green impression is used in filling the appropriations to the railroads, under the act of Jan. 18, 1866. The other impression being from the old plate changed by the engravers, is used to comply with the act of Nov. 23, 1865, for funding the State debt.

The series of bonds from the new plate will be signed in the Comptroller's office by Capt. F. M. MCFALL, and in the Governor's office by Gen. H. H. THOMAS, of the Governor's staff. The other series will be signed in the Comptroller's office by Mr. D. W. KELLY, and for the Governor by myself. Every bond that has been or will be issued (if I keep my health) will bear my signature in my own handwriting, and the well-known great seal of the State affixed in my office. Thus there will be a complete uniformity in each series. After all, it is the seal of the State that verifies the bond, and it matters not whose hand holds the pen that writes the Governor's name, so that it is done by his direction, so that bondholders need take no alarm at the sensation articles of ill-disposed newspapers. For the better understanding of those concerned, an act of Assembly will be passed reciting the facts and declaring them valid.

A. J. FLETCHER, Secretary of State.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1866.

## ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

### The Times the Organ of the Business Public.

Annexed is the aggregate amount of advertising upon which taxes were paid to the Revenue Department for the thirteen months ending Dec. 31, 1864, and for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865, by The Times and the *Herald* respectively. The statement is based on the aggregate amount of taxes paid on the advertisements of the two papers respectively, as published daily in the columns of the *Herald*:

| Paper. | 1864. No. of Lines. | 1865. No. of Lines. | Total. No. of Lines. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Times | 1,645,413 | 1,896,080 | 3,541,493 |
| *Herald* | 1,443,837 | 1,655,480 | 3,099,317 |
| Times excess | 201,576 | 240,600 | 442,176 |
| Times excess in columns | 775 | 922 | 1,700 |

This shows THE TIMES to be, by its extensive and comprehensive circulation among business people, its larger sheet and clearer print, the chief organ of the advertisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of communicating their wants to the public.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

### Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Daily Times, per annum | $10 |
| The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included) | $12 |
| The Semi-Weekly Times, one year | $3 |
| The Weekly Times, one year | $2 |

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

In the House, the proceedings were confined, by order, to general debate on the President's annual message. Mr. Nicholson, of Delaware, spoke against the constitutional amendment in regard to representation. He was followed by Mr. Perham, who took the opposite view. Several members expressed their views on the general subject of reconstruction, and Mr. Shellabarger made a long and elaborate speech on the punishment of treason.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The intended revolution in Mount Lebanon, by Joseph Karam, has been brought to a sudden termination by the Sultan's troops, under Dervish Pasha. News has been received to the effect that Karam and his coadjutor, the Emir Khanfush, have both been killed by the troops; whilst another report states that the former has succeeded in reaching the seashore and gone to France. The object of Karem is to revolutionize the Lebanon and oblige the Porte to remove Daoud Pasha, and appoint himself Governor-General over the whole mountain, or at least over the Maronites.

The Rochester *Union* says: "There are millions of bushels of rotten wheat now lying in the storehouses of Chicago to be shipped when navigation opens. This grain, in all stages of decomposition, will be put into vessels, sent to Buffalo, put into elevators, thence taken in canal-boats to all points where these craft go, chiefly to New-York, and thence it will be sent to New-England. This wheat is wholly unfit to be eaten, and will breed cholera wherever it is allowed to go.

The first party to reach the summit of Mount Mansfield, Vermont, this year went up on the 12th. The road up the mountain for three miles was filled with snow from three to five feet deep, and near the summit it was from nine to ten feet. The Mansfield House, which will accommodate from three to four hundred people, will be opened several weeks earlier than usual. Mr. Leonard Love, of the United States Hotel at Saratoga, burnt last year, is to have the management of the house.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says the body of a man was found lately in Memphis in such a condition as to leave no doubt that he had been murdered. The police, finding no clue, decided on trying photography, and accordingly, on the day of the murder, with the aid of a microscope, images left on the retina of the eye of the dead were transferred to paper, and curious facts developed. A pistol, the hand, and part of the face of the man who committed the crime are perfectly delineated.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier was installed pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Chicago on the 17th inst. Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Cincinnati, preached the sermon. Mr. Collier, for two years, and up to May last, was pastor of the Wabash-avenue Methodist Church. He goes into the Unitarian Church free from any pledge to maintain any particular church doctrines, but considers himself privileged to enunciate any doctrine his judgment shall dictate.

Putnam County, Tenn., is ruled by a lawless organization of ruffians, who set at defiance the laws of the State. A small detachment of troops has been ordered to be garrisoned there. In several instances processes and warrants have been taken from the hands of officers of the law, and warnings given that the people would not tolerate the State Government, and it is reported that they are preparing to prevent the holding of the Circuit Court.

A Mackinaw (Mich.) letter to a Chicago paper reports that at that point the ice is about two feet thick, and solid, with from one to two feet of snow on it, which, if it melts and freezes, will make the ice still thicker. No water was to be seen last week in Lake Michigan from Beaver Islands, and no water can be seen now from the highest point of this island in Lake Huron.

The section in which lumber is found in Colorado has twenty-five saw-mills, and ten flour-mills have been set up within the past few years. The quartz-mills in the State are counted at over one hundred and fifty, costing $40,000,000. They should average, if all were running on medium ores, not less than $23,000,000 per year. Wages rule at five dollars per day.

Providence is agitating the question of how to supply itself with pure water. The Pawtuxet, Blackstone, Ten Mile or Woonasquatucket rivers are proposed for the source from which to draw. The estimated cost varies according to the rivers, being at highest, twenty-five hundred thousand, and at lowest eighteen hundred thousand dollars.

There is a revival of religion in Springfield, Illinois, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Hammond. Three meetings are held daily in the State House, which are attended by thousands, and converts are numbered by hundreds. Mr. Hammond has been permitted to hold meetings in the jail, and the result is that more than one-half the prisoners have been converted.

In a Connecticut parish a subscription paper was recently started for the support of preaching, and laid first before the minister for his subscription, as a member of the parish. He subscribed twenty dollars; no other one subscribed as much. His pay that year was less than four hundred dollars, including his own subscription.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* tells a story of a man who lost his whole family, consisting of six persons, during the late war, all having been sent northward by our military authorities, and never traced further than Nashville. A search prolonged over two years has failed to discover them.

The Cushing estate at Watertown, Mass., is offered for sale. It was the property of the late J. P. Cushing, who returned from China twenty-five years ago, and spent large sums of money in the purchase and adornment of this estate. The house alone cost over $100,000.

The volcano of Santorin is still burning, and throwing up earth, rocks and lava, to the alarm of the inhabitants on that island. As it broke out amidst the sea, it has gradually thrown up a small island of its own, which protects the crater from the water.

Among the recent arrivals in Rome is the Russian gentleman who discovered the codex on Mount Sinai, alleged to be older than the Codex Vaticanus. He is sent to Rome by his Government to examine the latter, and compare it with the one lately found.

The Troy (N. Y.) *Times* asserts that over a thousand nuisances were reported to the Board of Health in that city during the past week.

The Chattanooga *Union* says the pistol-shooting nuisance is again becoming intolerable. After nightfall a peaceable citizen dreads passing out of his house, for pop, bang and whiz greets him on every hand.

The fourteenth annual convention and festival of the North American Saengerbund will be held in Louisville, Ky., on the 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th days of July next. After the end of the festival an excursion will be made to the Mammoth Cave.

A bill is before the Massachusetts Legislature which provides for the appointment of an Inspector of Manufactories, whose duty shall be to secure to all children employed as operatives the full benefit of the State laws.

The message of Mayor Brown estimates the present value of taxable property in Nashville at eighteen millions of dollars, or nearly four millions more than five years ago, at the commencement of the rebellion.

According to M. Chevalier, the use of opium in England is increasing enormously. The quantity now used is certainly enormous. In 1845 the consumption was 38,229 pounds; in 1863 it was 144,213 pounds.

Dr. Lankester stated, at a recent inquest in London, that infanticide is greatly on the increase in that city. The inquests in his district in 1863, 1864 and 1865 were 84, 100 and 114 respectively.

A vineyard was lately sold by auction at Gevrey, in the Cote d'Or, France, at the rate of $5,000 an acre—the highest price known to have been given in that country.

A New-England company, with a capital of $200,000, has leased for one hundred years a tract of six hundred acres in Lisbon, N. H., where there are valuable gold, silver and lead mines.

H. J. Ellicott, a youth of eighteen, has executed in plaster a life-size statue of Mr. Lincoln, which has been placed in the Capitol rotunda, where it attracts much attention.

The Pacific Railroad in California is using the hydraulic mining process for cutting through the Sierra Nevada hills on the track. It cuts the earth ten times as fast as the ordinary digging could do.

A car load of freedmen—men, women and children—arrived at Providence, R. I., on Sunday, from the South, an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau having secured places as servants for them there.

Gen. Forrest, who killed a freedman some weeks ago in a personal encounter, has been admitted to bail in Sunflower County, Miss., without examination, by Judge Yerger, under bonds of $10,000.

The running of Sunday cars on the street railroads of Boston is up for discussion in the Legislature, with a strong probability that a bill will be passed prohibiting said running on the Sabbath.

### LOCAL NEWS.

In the Police Courts yesterday the following commitments were made: Charles Nevils, on a charge of having committed a series of robberies in hotels; Wm. Curtis, on a charge of burglary and horse-stealing at Woodhaven, L. I.; Johannes Treverananus, aged 15 years, on a charge of robbing his employer's safe of $6,400 in checks and currency; Lizzie Roberts and Nettie Brown, on a charge of shoplifting. In all of the above cases the accused either confessed their guilt or the stolen property was found in their possession. Michael Leahy was also committed for trial on a charge of mayhem; and Richard Hamilton, driver of an East Broadway car, was held to await the result of the injuries received by Sophie Mott, by being run over by his car.

Michael Coleman, Paul Valmer, Owen Coyle, James Davis, Philip Allen, Henry Smith, Dolly Avery, William Marsh and John Williams, all young men, the oldest not over 25 years of age, and every one of them unexceptionable in their dress, were tried in the Special Sessions, on Saturday morning, convicted and sent to the Penitentiary. Some of the accused were guilty of larceny from the person, some of entering houses with false keys and robbing, and one, Williams, pleaded guilty to robbing the woman that supported him. She had taken a fancy to him, dressed him up in a hundred-dollar-suit, and had lived with him about two weeks when he attempted to rob her of all she possessed.

A letter from Dr. Bissell, on board the hospital ship *Falcon*, lying near the *Virginia*, at the Lower Quarantine, reports the arrival of the *England*, with 1,202 steerage and 16 cabin passengers, and a crew of 122 men. Fifty passengers died of cholera on the passage, and at Halifax 150 died. The *England* has been quarantined. Four more deaths on the *Virginia* were reported on Friday night, and ten bodies were buried from the steamer. The number of sick now in hospital is 67. The Government hospital steamship *Illinois* went down to the cholera ship yesterday, to take off the well passengers.

Mrs. Caroline S. Schenck, residing at No. 71 West Fourteenth-street, committed suicide on Friday evening, by jumping out of a fifth-story window, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday, when it appeared that Mrs. Schenck had become greatly depressed in spirits, in consequence of the landlord having raised her rent to $4,000, and because she had failed to find a substitute for the house she had lived in so many years.

On and after the first of May next, all keepers of sailors' boarding-houses in this City and Brooklyn, will be required to take out a license, the cost of which for one year is $20, under a penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both.

U. S. Marshal Murray yesterday received a telegram, stating that the principal person engaged in the Exchange-place bond robbery is now in Montreal.

An examination in the case of Wallace Dyckman, charged with passing a counterfeit $50 Treasury note, took place before Commissioner Osborn yesterday. Decision was reserved till Monday.

### The Cholera and the Board of Health.

The occurrence of what is probably cholera on a ship arriving in this port, and now in the Lower Bay, ought to occasion no anxiety or alarm in our community. Even if the disease should reach the shore, it is not the time of year as yet for it to begin its ravages, and we probably shall have some weeks to prepare. But, in all probability, it will be confined in Quarantine, as was the sickness of the *Atalanta*, and not appear in our City at all. We may reasonably hope that we have till the end of May or beginning of June to arrange the best Quarantine—that is, to clean the City and remove nuisances. The cholera, it must be remembered, is shorn of much of its terrors by modern science. Physicians tell us that not one case in a thousand is attacked by the disease without the premonitory symptom—the painless diarrhœa—and this is a disturbance of the system readily managed. The profession hold that many other maladies are much more to be dreaded than this. Nothing (except cleanliness) is such a good safeguard as calmness of nerves. The timid are much more liable to attack than others. The cholera is especially the punishment of neglect of sanitary laws; it is the curse of the dirty, the intemperate and the degraded. If it come to New-York, we shall hear of it very little in the upper and well-cared-for portions of the City, the abodes of the middle and wealthy classes. It will revel in the cellars of the poor and among the packed tenement-houses, and in those villages of shanties where pigs and human beings live huddled together. The slaughter-houses and bone-boiling establishments and underground tenements will be the *nuclei* of its ravages.

Our citizens may derive much courage and hope from the energetic action of the Board of Health. Everything will be done which time and strength will permit, to avert and (if that be not possible) to lessen the pestilence. The poor wards were never before in such a clean condition; thousands of crying nuisances have been removed; the promoters of others have been warned, and the City is being organized for a thorough visitation, and to give every assistance when the disease comes.

The movement of the Board reported yesterday for securing the temporary barracks on the Battery is a wise one. It may be that whole blocks will have to be emptied of their tenants, and the people placed in tents (as was done with success in England) till the buildings are cleaned; or perhaps temporary hospitals will be needed for strangers or others attacked with the preliminary symptoms. Tent accommodation should also be secured speedily for Quarantine and for other portions of the City. We would desire also that what is evidently one of the crying stimulants to the pestilence, these overcrowded emigrant ships, might be placed under stricter control. If the English authorities will not attend to this, we ought to. Human beings ought not to be packed together as they are now on these Liverpool and Irish steamers. Every steamer will become a nest of cholera if this practice continues. Why cannot an act of Congress regulate the cubic space for each passenger on scientific principles, now well known?

But, vigorous as has been the action of the Board of Health, there is one gigantic evil and stimulus to cholera which they have not as yet touched; we allude to the overcrowding of tenement houses and the cellar population. They ought to pass the proposed resolutions, requiring that every cellar with specified depth below the surface, and certain want of window space, used as a tenement, should be vacated after such and such a date. Then, at the time specified, the Police should proceed and turn the miserable wretches who inhabit them out into the street. Many of them will be better off in the Almshouse, or in tents, or in lodgings up-town or in the suburbs. At all events, they should not be left to die there like rats in a hole. We doubt whether the Board have not been too cautious in waiting so long to break up such notorious dens as exist in the First, Fourth and Sixth Wards—those hideous underground holes where now men and women and children burrow, and where this Summer they will sicken and die by hundreds.

Let them stretch a point of law, and so save these wretches and the City from the diseases which always take root first here. Too great caution at such a time as this may be a fault.

We trust, also, that the Board of Health will speedily issue tracts to the people on "Prevention of Cholera," and later on the "Cure." These, distributed broadcast in our tenement houses, might do incalculable good in calming anxiety and panic, and promoting cleanliness and ventilation, and the removal of nuisances; and hereafter would give valuable instruction as to the best treatment and cure, especially of the premonitory symptoms.

In the meantime every good citizen must constitute himself a member of a private "Board of Health," and do all in his power to promote proper sanitary arrangements, and preserve the health of himself and his family.

### Curious Farming.

We have all read of the humane and wise Yankee who conceived the plan of saving the fur and the lives too of his beaver—by catching and shearing their fur once a year instead of killing and stripping their skins from their bodies—and we have supposed it a good conceit but in no way true or possible. But we may have been mistaken.

It appears there is a gentleman by the name of Stratton, a farmer in the Western part of the State, who in another way, has accomplished an equivalent result. Having a fondness for animals, he fancied a pair of young elk, that he saw a few years ago in Indiana and bought them; he brought them home, and in raising them he and his boys petted them, and the elk repaid them by becoming quite tame. There seemed no reason why they should not increase and multiply. They did, and Mr. Stratton became satisfied that it would not be difficult to raise a herd of them. He therefore fenced in a large tract of hilly land where they could have pasture and shade, and plenty of range, and there the elk throve. No dogs molested them, for the bucks were too mighty for them. Up to the age of two years the bucks were not dangerous, but after that become so, and must be castrated. Then they grew large and made fine meat, better than deer. The upshot of it is that Mr. Stratton raised some sixty elk, and with no more trouble and not much (if any) more expense than so many cattle. But now comes another curious fact of the business—how to find a market for them?

It so happened that somebody bought a pair and sent them a present to Victor Emanuel, who is not only fond of animals, but has a fine park in which to keep them. They lived and bore the voyage well, and proved quite satisfactory. In due time an order came from the King of Italy for an increased supply, which arrived safely, and in the end some thirty of these wild American elk were transferred from the woody hills of Western New-York to the pleasant parks of the King of Italy, at a profit to the enterprising farmer of some five hundred dollars each, and there, no doubt, they are browsing to this day.

The Yankee had already proved that he could master nature, that he could hunt out and destroy wild beasts and wild men, and latterly, he has shown that he can protect his Government against traitors—that he can and will fight—he now proves that he can convert the *ferae-naturae* into tame and profitable stock. We hear of Thorn's Durhams, and Alexander's racers; now we shall hear of Stratton's elk, or somebody's fine herd of grizzly bears; perhaps, a choice lot of moose or black fox. Who can tell?

For Mr. Stratton did not stop with elk. He tried mink last year, and raised quite a number of litters. They did well, grew well, became quite tame, so as to know and like him and his boys, and were altogether a satisfactory little beast while living. Dead, we know what they are, and how every lady in the land is kept warm and made lovely by wearing their furry pelts. The mink bore from two to eight at a litter, and only needed to be taken care of to reward their proprietor. What he would sell he sold at his own prices. And when we saw Mr. S. he was in New-York on a voyage of discovery. He wishes to get otter and beaver; has no doubt as to the practicability and profit of raising them, as well as most other animals we have been accustomed to consider untamable; and, indeed, a pest except in the wilds of the Hudson's Bay Company's dominions.

We trust he may go on and prosper, and since scientific breeders are stocking our rivers and ponds with rare fish, we see no reason why mink and otter and beaver may not be raised by the thousand, greatly to the delight of those who want their furs, and to the profit of those who raise them. We hope to hear of Mr. S. again.

**France in Mexico.**—The first effect in Paris of the news that the arrangement for the return of the French troops from Mexico had been concluded, appeared in a rise of the value of the French funds. The capitalists of France have frequently exhibited their timidity about the Napoleonic programme in Mexico. They loaned money for the new Empire, but always with a French governmental guarantee. Since the publication of the diplomatic correspondence with our Government for the past year, there has been anything but eagerness to invest in Mexican securities. They felt that there were perils, present and future, for their own Government as well as for that of Maximilian. And they quickly show their approval of Napoleon's preparations for withdrawal in a way that he will not be slow to comprehend.

### Mr. Gladstone on American Institutions.

Mr. Gladstone's hasty conclusion as to the strength and permanence of the late Confederacy, suggested grave doubts of the soundness of his judgment, even among those who sincerely admired his noble advocacy of Italian liberty. And if the ill-advised speech in which he proclaimed Jefferson Davis to be the creator of a new nation, could be blotted out from public recollection, there is no one living who would be so devoutly thankful as Mr. Gladstone himself. His more recent utterances on foreign topics, indeed, indicate that he has not ceased to feel, and to feel deeply, how grave a mistake he made in his estimate of the character and scope of the late rebellion. In a vigorous and eloquent speech on reform which he delivered the other day in Liverpool, Mr. Gladstone goes so far in abjuring his error that he hastens to draw his strongest argument for an enlarged franchise in England from the unparalleled energy, skill, endurance and administrative capacity with which the *people* of the United States, under a democratic system, conducted the most gigantic struggle in the history of the world. This portion of Mr. Gladstone's powerful argument is well worth reproducing. It will atone for more hasty and indiscreet words than can be laid to the account of the new Commons' Leader. As showing how far the people—raised to the dignity of citizenship—may be trusted in a great national crisis, Mr. Gladstone proceeds thus:

> "But there is another illustration, and I cannot refrain from mentioning it, although it is possible that it may expose me or others to misunderstanding. I mean the illustration which is afforded by the civil war in America. About five or six years ago, when the subject of parliamentary reform was under discussion, it was a popular and fashionable practice to speak of the institutions of America as a perfect failure, and long orations were delivered in the House of Commons setting forth all the particulars of the failure, and making use of those institutions as a bugbear to terrify and frighten us from proceeding in the path of our duty, to induce us to withhold our confidence from our countrymen, and insist upon retaining the narrow limits of the present constituency. [Hear, hear.] What has taken place since that? I am not going to deliver a general lecture upon the civil war in America; above all, I am not going to bring forward any invidious distinctions, or any distinctions at all, between one section and another of that great community. For my part, my earnest and devout aspiration is—and I believe that it is the aspiration and desire of Englishmen at large—for the welfare of the nation in every part and portion of it, whether it be white or black, North or South. [Applause.] Neither am I going to hold up American institutions as institutions to be preferred to our own. [Hear, hear.] But what I am going to do is this. I think it is our business, as men of sense, to draw lessons from the experience of mankind, [hear, hear,] and from the facts that come under our view, whether they be in despotic countries or in constitutional countries, or in countries republican or democratic. [Hear, hear.] And the point which I ask you to observe is this—not the comparative merits of English or American institutions, but this single and important point, of the effect that has been produced in America by largely extended popular franchises, by a widely-spread participation on the part of the people in the choice of their governors, the wonderful, unexampled, and almost incredible effect that has been produced by the system in giving forcible expression to the national will, and in enabling the Government to develop energies for the purpose of giving effect to that will, such as have probably never been developed in equal times and among equal numbers of men since the race of men began upon the earth. [Applause.] Less than 30,000,000 of people—I do not speak of the negro population, who can hardly be said to have entered distinctly into the war, thankful as we may be at the change it has ultimately had upon their destinies—20,000,000 in the majority and 6,000,000 in the minority coming to the bloody issue of war upon a matter which, upon the one side and the other, was held vital by both, have, I am bound to say, common justice requires us to admit, developed an amount of heroism, a power of self-sacrifice, [hear, hear,] an energy, a perseverance, a forgetfulness of every personal interest, an amount of actual force arrayed and marshaled by the subjects in support of their chosen rulers, such as I know not where to seek for in the annals of the history of the world. [Applause.] What I would say is, let us learn lessons where we can, and among others, let us learn them from our brethren, the children of our loins in America."

This is a manly confession of past errors, and a just tribute to American institutions.

**Ejection of the Troglodytes.**—If cholera is to be our scourge, its first victims doubtless will be from among the dwellers in the subterranean caverns of our poorer wards, who breathe an atmosphere at night which does not furnish enough oxygen to keep a candle burning. Believing this, the Board of Health is taking measures for the removal of our underground population to more salubrious localities. Already the Battery Barracks have been obtained from the War Department for this purpose, and at a meeting of the Health Board on Friday, resolutions were proposed by Dr. Parker, directing the Sanitary Superintendent to secure additional temporary hospital accommodations in such portions of New-York and Brooklyn as are likely to be visited by the pestilence. Other precautionary measures were also proposed, which we hope will be promptly put in operation. This disposition of the Health Board to take "Time by the forelock," is to be commended. They have begun not a moment too soon.

**New Military Ideas—Our Coast Defences.**—The Pall Mall *Gazette*, in discussing the subject of the "Next War," throws out some rather curious remarks as to the possibility of the introduction of new military conditions, and the effect that these might have upon the fate of one or other of the combatants. The apparition of the *Merrimac*, and the subsequent fortunate appearance of the *Monitor* in our late war are referred to, as well as the instant defeat of the *Atlanta* by the *Weehawken* at Savannah, which caused absolute stupefaction to the Confederate officers. "Similar surprises," says the *Gazette*, "may be awaiting us on many points." If the application of steam to sea-going war-vessels, for example, had been made on one side or the other in the height of the war between France and England, but by one only, how different the history of that war would have been! And so, again, it is quite within the range of possibility that other novel conditions may at any time be introduced in the case of hostilities, which would prevent any approach to equality between the combatants. The *Gazette* remarks that "perhaps a war with the United States for instance, might prove like a duel when only one pistol is loaded and the antagonists fight across a handkerchief, and it is quite impossible to say at present which would prove to have the loaded weapon." There is a suggestion here for military men on this side of the sea as well as on the other. And we may say, in this connection, that though our great war is over, the Government is not entirely overlooking our military interests or disregarding the possibilities of the future. Plans are being considered in military council for having our system of coast defences remodeled so as to have some reference to new guns and projectiles, to iron-clad ships and monitors, and to the other military and naval novelties which have been produced and developed, here and abroad, during the last four years.

**The England and the Virginia—Overcrowding.**—If the epidemic which raged with such terrible effect on board the *England* and the *Virginia* was not primarily caused, it was at least most seriously aggravated, by overcrowding. There were over twelve hundred passengers—many of them of the very poorest class—crowded into the steerage compartments of the *England*. More than one-tenth these fell victims to the scourge, either on the passage or at Quarantine. Among the cabin passengers the disease did not make its appearance at all. The case of the *Virginia* showed a lower rate of mortality than the *England*; otherwise the circumstances were not dissimilar. The latter vessel is the largest of the two by over six hundred tons; and with a passenger freight of one thousand persons, the *Virginia* was quite as much overcrowded as her consort with twelve hundred. The cabin passengers of the *Virginia* not only escaped the pestilence—as did those of the *England*—but they prefer now remaining in the clean and airy apartments of the infected vessel, to being removed to other quarters during their quarantine term. A few more such lessons will probably teach emigrant shipowners and brokers that there is not only inhumanity in their practice—for it has, we fear, grown to that—of overloading their vessels with live freight, but that it is also the worst kind of economy. Either of the two great steamships now detained at Quarantine could better have afforded to start with half the number of passengers, and to have made an extra trip for the other half, than run the risk and suffered the detention they have done. Here the matter might rest, were the risks run and the detention suffered merely matters of financial concern to the Companies themselves. As this is not the case, it is clear that the protection which the emigrant has under existing laws is altogether insufficient. And if the cholera should reappear at any of the great ports of Western Europe or Great Britain, the ravages of the pestilence at sea—at the present rate of emigration—must exceed those of which we have had any experience on land.

**Means of Knowledge.**—We perceive that Sir Morton Peto is about to publish a book in London on the "Resources and Prospects of America, ascertained during a visit to the States in the Autumn of 1865." There is no doubt that Sir Morton will do ample justice to his subject and to this country. He was a most intelligent observer while here, and, though his visit was brief, he accumulated a very extensive stock of knowledge. There is a good prospect that, through such works as this, and through such speeches as those of John Bright and Mr. Gladstone, the English will in course of time be able to obtain some comprehension of the American people, American institutions and American resources.

**Our Credit Abroad.**—American securities rise very steadily in the European market. The latest quotations for Five-Twenties show that they have reached as high as 74; and it is altogether likely that the course of things will be to higher figures in the event of a war between Austria and Prussia. In a year from now, we hope to see them at par there, and gold not above par here.

## OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

### Paris Gossip—A New Play by Emile Augier—The Claque of French Theatres—What it is and how it is Managed—A Parliamentarian Playwright—His Drama has a Run of One Night—Idleness in Paris—Rich Men, Gamblers and Chevaliers d'Industrie—Nine Hundred Tales for Sixty Dollars—Gustave Dore to Illustrate Shakespeare.

Paris, Friday, April 6, 1866.

A good deal of ferment has recently been made, in literary and dramatic circles, over a new comedy, by M. Emile Augier, entitled "Contagion," now on the bills of the Odéon Theatre, one of the places of amusement enjoying a subvention from the Imperial Government. I shall not enter into any analysis of M. Augier's play, but content myself with the statement that the Parisian critics, generally, pronounced the work unworthy the author's high reputation as a dramatic writer. On the night of the first representation, the Emperor and Empress were present, and considerable agitation occurred in the theatre, which was, at the time, attributed to an extraneous cause, the noise being regarded as a demonstration of the students against the project of cutting up a portion of the Luxembourg Garden, in the immediate vicinity of the Odéon, in order to open new streets and prolong others. But, on the next evening, several spectators indicated their disapproval of the play by hissing it, and one gentleman was ejected from the theatre. On this occasion the *claque*, or paid applauders, rendered themselves particularly obnoxious by boisterously endeavoring to stifle the expression of independent opinion on the part of the paying public, and M. Augier has been adroit enough to resolve upon their exclusion hereafter during the run of his piece.

Although many Americans know what the term *claque* means, it may be well to mention that it is an institution peculiar to Parisian theatres, a certain portion of which (the *parterre*) being set apart for the occupancy of a band of men, under the leadership of a chief, whose sole business it is to applaud, as their leader may direct. Those of us in Paris itself who have no knowledge of the *claque*, except through remarking that the noisy clapping of hands during a performance all proceeds from one spot, can form no idea of the extent to which this disreputable trade is carried, and the large sums of money which the "directors of theatrical successes" amass by their strange industry. There are several of these *chefs de claque* who are landed proprietors, and some of them are known to retire after a few years, to enjoy the competency they have earned by the sweat of their—hands. Others, again, lend money at usurious interest to managers in distress; for, though the impresario does not often grow rich, the *claqueur* always does, selling at a high price applause which costs him nothing, and profiting daily by the absurd variety of actors, who eagerly pay a round sum to be "called before the curtain," at the end of the piece. It sometimes happens that a *claque* leader sells his "enthusiastic approbation" in three or four different theatres, in which case he superintends in person the most important establishment, and confides the others to experienced lieutenants, grown grey beneath the chandelier. The great man, in these cases, never appears at the branch concerns, except at the dress rehearsals, which take place just before a new piece is brought out. His object then is to listen to the play, and to select the portions to be applauded, giving his orders accordingly to his Aides-de-Camp. In act 1, scene 4, for example, Mlle. X. is to have a "Bravo!" When the low comedian enters, there is to be a loud pounding on the floor with canes and umbrellas. Act 2, scene 1, is perhaps rather feeble, not to say stupid; enthusiastic applause, to cover up the defects. And so on, for all the world like the disposition of a General on the evening of a battle. Every thing is arranged in advance and nothing left to accident, the lieutenant rigorously executing his superior's directions. This system has its merits, certainly but it is not without some disadvantages, also, one of which is, that the aforesaid lieutenant may give the signal to applaud a particular scene which may have made a great impression on the *chef de claque*, but fails to strike the general public in the same favorable manner—whereupon there naturally arises a conflict of opinion, which, in the minor theatres, now and then leads to discolored optics and sanguinary noses, and results ordinarily in a night spent in the station-house and a fine in the morning, the sufferers being mostly inoffensive people, who, excited thereto by sudden choler, have assaulted the *claqueurs* in the exercise of their profession. I am afraid that M. Emile Augier's experiment of suppressing the *claque* will not be a permanent success, for it has often been attempted, and in each instance the *claque* has soon returned with flying colors. The fact is, the general public—that is to say, the paying public—has always been accustomed to hearing the applause of hirelings, and where there is no *claque*, there is no applause.

*Apropos* of theatrical gossip, the wags of the Paris comic Press have been amusing themselves vastly at the expense of M. Glais-Bizoin, one of the democratic members of the Chamber of Deputies, who wrote a play sometime ago, under the title of "True Courage." M. Glais-Bizoin is another example to add to the long list of statesmen, to begin with Cardinal Richelieu, who, at some time in their lives, have been afflicted with an idea that they were clever dramatists. M. Glais-Bizoin, though not a remarkable orator, is a capital debater, and has long been a thorn in the sides of the Government apologists in the Chamber, who have often tried to snub him, but as often failed. The French law requires that all plays intended for stage representation shall previously receive the sanction of the censorship, and M. Glais-Bizoin's bantling, upon being submitted, was summarily vetoed. Hereupon, there was a great outcry among the friends of the democratic Deputy, and the action of the censorship was, of course, attributed to political motives. Thus encouraged by his friends, M. Glais-Bizoin made arrangements to have the drama of "True Courage," brought out at the Geneva Theatre, in Switzerland, beyond the reach of Imperial despotism. He then addressed a circular letter to the principal editors of Paris, requesting them to send reporters to Geneva, to be present on the great occasion, though it is doubtful if any of them took advantage of the invitation, as the play is in print and is a most lamentable string of rubbish. The author, however, "assisted" in person, and upon being recognized in the Theatre was enthusiastically greeted, though that did not prevent the free and independent citizens of Geneva from immediately afterward hissing most vigorously his play, which had a run of one night and was then withdrawn. One of the jokes circulated at the expense of the unfortunate dramatist is to the effect that he made a mistake in bringing out his play the present season, when even his warmest friends did not care to visit Switzerland, although a special train was obligingly placed at their disposal. If he had waited until July or August, an immense number of excursionists would have gladly embraced the chance to make a trip of this sort, as the guests of Hon. Glais-Bizoin; and the waggish journalist gravely advises that gentleman to wait three months longer, and then bring out his piece at Baden, as if nothing had happened—which bit of badinage, with much more of the same sort, *may* convince the democratic Deputy that there is some merit still in an old adage which runs thus: "*Ne sutor ultra crepidam.*"

Paris ever has on a holiday garb, and when the foreign visitor, noticing that the streets are always crowded with well-dressed promenaders, who appear to have no other occupation but to sun themselves on the boulevards and stare in the richly-garnished shop-windows; observing, too, that the innumerable cafés are constantly filled with elegant loungers of both sexes, who sit for hours together around little marble-top tables, and pass away the time in eating, drinking, reading the newspapers, and criticising the passers-by—the foreign visitor I repeat, involuntarily wonders to himself how all this idle throng lives? It cannot be possible, he says, that everybody in Paris is able to exist without labor; how is it then, that so vast a number of persons here seem to have no occupation and yet look smiling, sleek, well-fed, and quite independent of the world? Many readers of the Times, who have sojourned in Paris, will no doubt remember some such interrogatories as these suggesting themselves as they sauntered down the boulevard, of a sunny afternoon, and will, perhaps come to the hasty conclusion that I am on the point of clearing up the mystery—which, although I have given the problem ten years' study, I confess my total inability to solve. Nor can any one else, including the "oldest inhabitant," who, as they say here, *y perd son latin*, as well as the rest of us. Many of this great throng of idlers are, beyond a peradventure, people of wealth, or possessed at least of sufficient wealth to enable them to dispense with labor; but, on the other hand, it is equally certain that a much larger proportion is composed of individuals who rise in the morning (late) with no distinct notion of where they will pass the next night, and who dine to-day completely uncertain as to how they are to obtain a dinner to-morrow. Some of these drones, and their name is legion, live by preying upon the strangers whose curiosity they excite and who unwittingly pay roundly for their lessons in philosophy; others belong to the class as well known in New-York as in Paris, designated as "sporting men," or, in plainer language, card-sharpers—though there exists between the two this wide difference, that the New-York professional gambler, nine times in ten, comes from the lowest orders of society, and is a coarse, ignorant brute in broadcloth, while his Parisian prototype is almost invariably a refined and educated gentleman by origin and instinct; others, again, pursue some sort of profession which the world knows nothing about and which they do not intend it shall—and, finally, we come to a class of *chevaliers d'industrie*, or swindlers, big and little, who subsist by various grades of knavery, from picking pockets down to robbing contribution-boxes. Some of these rascals now and then display an ingenuity and fertility of resource which would earn for them a respectable livelihood, if turned into an honest channel, and if they were not too lazy to work. Here is an example: two young scapegraces concocted a plan for obtaining their dinner every day, which they carried into successful practice for several weeks, and might have continued for some time longer but for an untoward accident which suddenly brought them to a stop a day or two ago. Paris, as everybody knows, contains several thousand restaurants, of which Emile and Jules, co-inventors of a new and improved plan for dining gratis, made a complete list. One of the pair, when dinner time came, would make a selection from the list, and entered the restaurant to be victimized, taking pains to seat himself near the door. The other partner would remain in the vicinity, and, after giving the diner time to eat a hearty meal, the outside confederate would hastily enter the establishment with an open letter in his hand. "I have just received an important dispatch," says the new comer; "have the kindness to step out with me one moment" —and the two would disappear to repeat the same trick, changing characters, in another eating-house. The plan worked admirably for several weeks, till at last one of the swindlers was recognized by a servant who had waited upon him on a previous occasion. A couple of policemen were sent for, who, when the comedy was "played out," collared the two conspirators at the door, and walked them off to durance vile—a mishap doubly aggravating to one of the parties, inasmuch as his companion had comfortably dined, while *he* was obliged to content himself with the dismal prospect of a dinner on prison fare.

As a proof that the *cacoethes scribendi* is a very common complaint among the Parisians, I may mention the result of an experiment that has just been tried by a small literary journal called the *Nouvelles*, whose editors offered a prize of 300 francs for a story or novelette. The sum proposed does not appear very extravagant, certainly, yet so great was the competition, that no less than nine hundred manuscripts were received! What would Bonner think of obtaining, for sixty dollars, nine hundred stories, some of which, it is safe to suppose, might not be totally unworthy even of the immortal Cobb?

It is stated that Gustave Doré, the marvelous designer, has entered into arrangements with three publishers, one English, one French and one American, to illustrate a new edition of Shakespeare's plays. The price to be paid M. Doré is fixed at 500,000 francs, or about $100,000 in gold.

RALPH RASEL.

### The Withdrawal of French Troops from Mexico—How the Official Announcement is Received in Paris—Trouble in Mexican Stocks—The Army of the Rhine—European Complications.

Paris, Friday, April 6, 1866.

At first sight everybody was delighted at the official announcement of the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico. But on second thought the time for the end of the evacuation, (nearly two years,) is found too long—the Government in the debates in the Legislature and in the columns of the semi-official papers had given reason to anticipate the total evacuation by the end of this year. Then, again, it is observed with justice, that there is no treaty on the subject; it is the Emperor alone who has ordered the evacuation at the dates mentioned, and Emperor's promises are not as likely to be kept as treaties. It is well understood that the dates for the evacuation were fixed here at Paris at a Cabinet council day before yesterday, at which council the Baron Saillard made his report of conversation with Maximilian and the Marshal Bazaine. The principle of evacuation, however, is established, and we ought not yet at any rate to doubt the Emperor's good faith in this resolution.

The announcement of the withdrawal of the troops gave another tumble to Mexican stocks, for the French have no confidence in anything but the army. In order to alternate the shock, the Government has made a statement to the effect that new arrangements are to be entered into with the Mexican Government for the better guarantee of the loan, but this statement thus far has not stopped its downward tendency in the market.

In the present threatening aspect of European affairs, the announcement of the cessation of the Mexican occupation and the speedy termination of the occupation of Rome, will show to Europe that France, if she is to take a hand in the fight, will not be crippled by any serious foreign engagements.

For a few days Marshal Niel has been in Paris in consultation with the Emperor and high military authorities, and it is naturally supposed that the Marshal, in case war breaks out in Germany, is to take command of the "Army of the Rhine." The French do not yet believe the Germans so blind as to throw themselves into a war that is to cost them so much; but they are nevertheless so anxious that they should, and they know that France has so much to gain by such a war that they are going to be ready to profit by it at once.

The number of secret understandings which are now rumored to exist in view of a general war, are too numerous to mention, and to follow up the chain of them would be to endanger the integrity of one's brain. So far there appears to be only one, however, which is certain and logical—that between Prussia and Italy. The Italians will certainly attempt the passage into Venetia as soon as the rupture between Prussia and Austria is made, and from that moment France will feel justified also in moving her armies to the Rhine.

The Mexican defeat, (for after all Napoleon's magnificent programme in Mexico is a failure,) and the disaffection of the French people at the refusal to grant more liberty, may serve to drive the Emperor into a war this Summer for the Rhine; for, notwithstanding his journals proclaim his peaceable intentions, and his grief at the trouble of his German neighbors, a foreign war at this moment is in the logic of the situation, and he may be forced to depart from his settled policy.

The French Court will not go into mourning for the deceased Ex-Queen of France, because there is nobody to notify them officially of the death. The last of the reigning relatives of the deceased Queen were and are the King of Naples, the Grand Duke of Modena, and the Queen Isabel of Spain. The two first were lately dethroned and are no longer official personages, while the Queen Isabel of Spain will be very careful not to do so disagreeable a thing as to place the court of France under obligations to go into mourning for the widow of Louis Philippe. But the Princess Anna Murat, who is now Duchess de Mouchy, and whose husband, through the family of the Duke de Noailles, is related to the Orleans family, has been obliged to put on mourning, and thus mourning for the late Queen is worn all the same in the Tuileries.

MALAKOFF.

## CENTRAL PARK.

### Spring among the Foliage—Early Visitors—New Attractions—The Menagerie and its Inhabitants—The Winter Mortality and Sickness of the French Eagles—The Saturday Afternoon Concerts—New Statues—Improvements on Land and Water—Nature Conspiring with the Park Commissioners for the General Happiness.

A few days more of sunshine and we shall have prolific evidence that the much longed-for Spring is with us once again. This time last year the Park had put on much of its leafy beauty, but the long and severe Winter through which we have now but passed, and the gloomy days of cloud and fog in which the Spring has found us, have been slow to yield to vernal life either field or foliage. Hence, save the first emerald outcrop on the lawns and commons, the budding of some energetic shrubs and undergrowth, and the green spears of the crocus, always first in the field, the indications of approaching May are few, to be so near as we are to the threshold of the "Month of Flowers."

Sunday last was the first bright day without frost we have had this Spring. Thousands of the six-day-toilers crowded the avenues, finding much to make them happy, despite the nakedness of the shade-trees and the unrelieved sombreness of pine and cedar. They strolled along the banks of the lakes, their little ones renewing their acquaintance with the swans, who are somewhat shy after their Winter's seclusion, and palpably forgetful of old-young friends. They sat upon the benches, watching the more fortune-favored roll by in carriages, critically commenting on the various styles of equippage, the dresses of the occupants, and the good or bad taste of the owners or borrowers of the turnouts. Envious? Not at all; no more than the art critic is envious of the painter. The showy carriage, with its blue and vermilion wheels, and the more modest one which follows, are pleasing points of color in the picture which he sits and looks upon who occupies the bench. Its occupants, with their fine apparel, are fruitful sources of enjoyment to the modest lady who sits beside him and calls him husband. The prancing horses are the wonder and the admiration of the ungovernable youth in petticoats, who shows his contempt for the Park Commissioners and their ordinances by toddling into every place which is not marked "common," to the terror of his attentive mother, the only bar to whose enjoyment of these infantine acrobatic wonders is the basilisk eye of a Park Policeman, which is fixed upon her and hers in the most deadly manner. Nevertheless, despite the omnipresent gentleman in brass buttons and gray surroundings, and the uncontrolable genius of the progeny, difficult to manage when nature extends the charge to six or seven, our workmen and their wives enjoy themselves most thoroughly in the Park on Sundays. The pleasant consciousness that it was made for them, and belongs to them in just the same degree that it does to the wealthiest citizen they rub against—every tree, and shrub, and ornament, and the grounds they beautify—awakes that home feeling, and quickens the sense of true enjoyment, never the companion of the privileged visitor, however hospitable the reception.

But of the many charms, health-giving and inspiring as they are, which the Park affords, the greatest boon by far is that it is an ever available and quiet resting place for the plodders of the week, men and women, where they enjoy that companionship and interchange of thought denied to them in a great measure during the long hours of toil—a companionship of a kind which they might never know were such a spot, suggestive of peace and pleasure, unprovided for them. The dull, sunless floor of a tenement house is not a paradise suggestive of sweet emotions even to the most philosophical or imaginative of tenants. To the mechanic it is but a feeble attraction as a Sunday home when the heart yearns for breathing room and change after the work of a weary week. Also, to how many are the sanded floor of the saloon, the easy chair and the pipe and glass an irresistible temptation to the passers by, who shudders to bury himself from daylight in his dungeon room. Thanks to those who provide or contribute to provide the better attractions, and let us hope greater ones, such as our beautiful Park affords, which neither drain the body of its strength, home of its peace, nor the scanty pocket of the remnant of the wages of the six days' labor.

### NEW ATTRACTIONS.

We hear that many new attractions are to be added to the park this year. A new boulevard is to be formed in the neighborhood of Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street, but the exact site has not yet been named. The upper part, that last reclaimed, is to be a perfect garden of choice trees and flowers. The labor of transplanting is already going on, both here and at the Southern end. Grass-cutting machines are nibbling up the first crop, hundreds of workmen are making smooth the footways and drawing ponderous rollers along the drives. Activity in a hundred shapes is everywhere, and in a month from now the change which art and nature shall have wrought will be a magic one indeed. Amongst other rare adornments of the terrace will be beautifully gilded cages, tenanted by singing birds. These will be placed near the fountains, to the right and left of the passages leading to the terrace steps.

### THE MENAGERIE.

The menagerie, it is said, is to be restocked. This the children will be glad to hear, especially; but they will be sorry to hear that the alligator died two months ago. In the Summer months he got along quite pleasantly, and was cheerful enough to wag his tail about twice a week, and to open his mouth and look intelligent at feeding time. The muddy tank in which he lay, and the close atmosphere of the cellar underneath the Arsenal, and the frequent presence of a jocund Nubian face looking down, were sufficiently suggestive of his native Mississippi, that he no doubt dreamed about it and was happy. But when the cold winds of the Winter whistled through the open doors, and the Nubians and the pale-faces no longer cheered him with the hope of unctious mouthfuls when they came a little nearer, and when the slime grew stiff as the stoves got low, the stern reality of the change was more than he could bear. They could not naturalize him—"disappointment like a worm i' the bud fed on his damask cheek"—he died of a broken heart.

The baboon, fondly remembered for his antics, died also during the Winter, as did also three lively importations from Gibraltar, which were models of fashionable elegance in the gracefulness of their motions and the length of their side whiskers. These are the only calamities among the menagerie aristocrats. There was of course the usual mortuary list of plebeian rabbits, guinea pigs, and other members of the lower orders. The bears look wonderfully seedy, having rather prematurely put off their Winter clothing. They persist in being jolly notwithstanding, and are extremely sociable. Their cage is a great attraction. Some people that we have read of might learn good-nature and self-sacrifice from the bears. How few there are who will permit themselves to be rolled over and sat upon, or have their paw pressed between a neighbor's molars, without losing their tempers, and yet such pleasant exchanges of kindly feeling are of almost momentary occurrence. The eagles are about as noisy as is their wont, and look quite as independent of their surroundings, animate and inanimate, as when we saw them some months ago. There are three poor fellows sick, unable to go upon their perch, and covered with all manner of unclean things. These are said to be French eagles, to whose health our climate is unfavorable. Indeed, it is said that as far south as Mexico on this continent the effort to naturalize French eagles has been a failure. The Austrian eagle also is subject to sickness in this climate. Matters seem to go smoothly with them at first; they eat and drink well, and begin to scream, as if to the manor born. This, it is said, attracts the attention of the native bird to the peculiarity of accent, and the result of this discovery is that the stranger "gets fits," and has to be sent home, or dies. Natural history is a most entertaining study. The three birds at the menagerie merit your sympathy and a passport.

The prairie wolves are in every respect as uncongenial companions as when we last alluded to this unhappy family. If they had been educated down South, and were of different complexions, they could scarcely be less polite to one another. Restless, they roam their cages up and down, chafing against the bars, and when they meet each other growl and snarl with the utmost disregard of the customs of civilized society.

Among other projected improvements, the menagerie is to receive the attention it merits from the untiring Park Commissioners; and it is expected, doubtless with good reason, that the changes in this department will be such as to make it still more attractive and its occupants more comfortable, sociable and cleanly, with provision for a large increase in their numbers and variety.

### THE SATURDAY CONCERTS.

The Saturday afternoon concerts are to be resumed, weather permitting, on the first Saturday of May, the pagoda having been repaired and re-decorated. The arbor on the height above the promenade of the music lovers has also been attended to and will yield its comfortable shade and place of rest to fat old ladies and gouty bachelors who cannot afford to spend their energies in elbowing the crowd below.

### STATUES.

A number of statues are to find their pedestals before long. One of these, a bronze one of "Commerce," has been already placed near the entrance at Eighth-avenue. This was presented to the Park by a distinguished English merchant named GUION. The boundary wall is being proceeded with and improvements of various kinds are in progress in the neighborhood of the lakes upon which increased boat accommodation is to be provided for those whose ambition is within the limit of a "wet sheet and a flowing sea."

In every direction the industry of the employes of the Commissioners is apparent, as are the evidences of an all-pervading good taste governing the whole. Nature, the unpaid servant of mankind, has been busy too in providing the leafy shade—the one thing of all others the lovers of the Park most longed but had to wait for. The young trees planted some years ago begin to assume the mature importance of shady breadth and density of foliage; the shrubs have extended their less aspiring branches; the mosses and lichens have spread themselves along the rocks, and the trailing vines have many a strange network of beauty over crags and steeps once bare and bleak to look upon. In a spot like this, and with such watchful care bestowed upon it, the changes one Summer works are wonderful. What imagination can realize the completed beauty it shall have put on when it is "of age"—say twelve or thirteen years from now?

## THE MERCER EXPEDITION.

### Arrival of the Continental at Rio Janeiro—Account of the Voyage.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP CONTINENTAL,
Saturday, Feb. 10, 1866.

Tuesday, Jan. 16, having been finally settled upon as the sailing day of the *Continental*, we were early at Mr. MERCER's office, No. 91 West-street, and learned that the steamer would probably sail about 11 o'clock. Wishing to see what effect the good news would have upon the ladies, we made our way up to Lovejoy's Hotel, where a large party of them had for some days been sojourning till the time should arrive for them to go on board. We found them in high spirits. The near prospect of sailing seemed to perfectly electrify them. Instead of cold, dark and contracted brows, that made one think as he went among them that he was passing through the Northwest Passage; their faces were wreathed with smiles and their eyes fairly sparkled with delight. We happened to be acquainted with some of them, and being looked upon as a man of truth, our entrance into the parlor was greeted with a hundred questions, such as women only know how to ask. In utter bewilderment, we could only think of coal and pork, both of which we assured them were safely stowed away in their proper places on shipboard. To our great relief, a message was received from Capt. WINSOR, *"to get the ladies on board at once."*

In an instant everything was in the greatest confusion. Porters flew up stairs and down, followed by the excited ladies, who took them by the button-hole and pulled them in this direction and that, seeming determined that their particular trunks and band-boxes should be the first on the express wagon. At last the final act was brought to a close by the safe stowing away of the last lady in the coach, and the curtain fell over the scene. At 3 o'clock the noble ship left her berth at Pier No. 2 North River, and sweeping proudly into the stream, sailed slowly down the Bay.

### TOO MANY PASSENGERS.

A rumor soon began to float round the ship that there were some persons on board who had failed to secure tickets. No one seemed to know who would be so unfortunate as to draw a blank. Expectation was on tiptoe, and the passengers gathered together in little groups, talking it over and wondering if they were among those who would be singled out and sent back. At last the steamer came to anchor off Quarantine, and Mr. MERCER, Capts. DOLL, BERMINGHAM and WINSOR went into the Captain's office to arrange the matter. When everything was in readiness, Capt. BERMINGHAM sent all the passengers below, and calling them up one by one, examined their tickets and selected those who were to be sent ashore. About 8 o'clock in the evening a tug came alongside, and the unfortunates took passage for New-York City. No resistance was made, although there was some pretty hard talking.

We learn that part of these persons had received a half promise that they might go provided the necessary arrangements could be made for their accommodation. Others had been absolutely refused a passage, but came on board determined to defy the powers that be, and go scot free. They were all notified before the ship sailed that they could not go, and got their pains for their trouble. Some were unfortunately left behind, but as they were all notified, it was their own fault if they failed to reach the ship in time. We fear that some persons will make use of this unfortunate affair in trying to injure the character of Mr. MERCER and the enterprise in which he is engaged. He will soon vindicate himself before the public.

The extreme cold early drove the ladies to their state-rooms, but they were up bright and early the next morning running about the decks, chattering, laughing, and having a high time generally. Oh! they were so glad that they were at last out of that dirty, hateful old New-York, and all hoped that it would be a long time before they should again see this side of the Continent. At 7 o'clock they all sat down to a good substantial breakfast, and all declared that it was the first real good meal that they had enjoyed for weeks. At 9 A. M. we took up anchor and went to sea.

A change now came over the dreams of the fair passengers. The bright rosy cheeks which had greeted us on all sides began to assume an ashy hue, and the smiling, cheerful faces change to those of deep resignation, till at last—must the sad tale be told—with Jonah-like submission they tightly clasped the railing of the ship, and with outstretched necks commenced casting up their accounts with old Father Neptune. This state of things could not last long, and before sundown all but four of them were tenderly laid away in their berths.

Our first night at sea was anything but pleasant or agreeable. We had a chopping wind round to the westward and freshening up. A heavy cross sea from the southwest and northwest made the ship roll fearfully. Dishes and furniture seemed to be seized with the contagion, and rolled and rattled about, making clatter enough to frighten most of the ladies completely out of their senses. Some half dozen suddenly wakened from sleep by the dreadful racket, thought that the ship was certainly going to the bottom and that Mr. MERCER was the only man who could save them from such a direful fate, with frantic haste they rushed to his stateroom and commenced a tongue assault most fearful to hear. "Oh! Mr. MERCER, get up, get up! Oh, Mr. MERCER, if you don't get up we shall all be drowned," fell upon the ears of that most unfortunate of men, who, while hastily drawing on his pants, most probably called to mind those beautiful lines,

> Oh, where shall rest be found,
> Rest for the weary soul!

He was soon among them and his quiet, cheerful manner soon had the effect of quieting their feelings, and inducing them to return to their state-rooms and try to sleep. One young lady had a presentiment that something was wrong with the ship, that it was her duty to find out what was the matter. Stepping from her state-room, she looked in the direction of the stern of the ship, when suddenly she received a jet of water, which was pouring in through one of the port-holes that had not been securely fastened, directly in one of her eyes. A dreadful suspicion at once flashed across her mind. Yes, it must be so, the whole end of the ship was stove in, and it was her mission to inform the Captain of the dreadful fate that was impending over him and his fair cargo. She seemed as if possessed with wings as she flew rapidly down the saloon and up the hatchway, where, most fortunately for her, she was met on the last stair by the man of the TIMES, who succeeded in convincing her that the ship was all right. A man was at once sent below who secured the offending port-hole. Guided by certain doleful sounds, one of the gentlemen opened a state-room door and found a lady sighing deeply and weeping bitterly. As soon as she caught sight of him, she threw out her arms toward him and exclaimed, "Oh, Sir, cannot you put me ashore at New-York in a row-boat?" The gale being at its hight, and the distance to New-York over one hundred miles, he respectfully declined the delightful honor, and advising her to go to sleep and not make a fool of herself, he left her to her private griefs. It continued to blow very hard all night. Some very heavy seas were shipped, breaking adrift some of the boats, and it was with the greatest exertion that they were finally secured. On account of the extraordinary rolling, they were obliged during the night to head the ship to the sea. After 7 A. M. the rolling became easier, and they succeeded in keeping her on her course.

### PAYING HIS RESPECTS TO THE LADIES.

We do not know whether the sentiment, "Oh, for a lodge in some vast widder's nest," ever entered in and took possession of Mr. MERCER's soul, or whether in his innocence and childlike simplicity he ever contemplated making a charge upon such a citadel, but his actions the other day gave rise to a strong suspicion that he has at least some inclination in that direction. The sea was very heavy, and the good ship rolled about with a careless freedom, as if utterly regardless of the feelings of the poor land-birds whose sea-legs were yet so weak as to compel them to trip the light fantastic toe in a manner decidedly more amusing than agreeable. The quiet and gentlemanly agent of the Female Emigration Expedition to Washington Territory, was sitting in the main saloon, on a three-legged stool, gravely watching the motions of some of the young ladies opposite. Suddenly, as if acting in concert with his feelings, the ship gave a sudden lunge, taking the stool from under his legs, and sending the unfortunate gentleman, with a rapidity of motion over which he had no control, to the opposite side, where, in a most unlover-like manner, he blushingly laid his head upon the bosom of a young and buxom widow. He has not yet divulged his feelings upon the subject, but, judging from his unusually grave and subdued manner, it must have been a dreadful shock to his nervous system.

One of the ladies, thinking it a great waste of time for the children to spend three or four months on shipboard with nothing to do, gathered them together in one of the row boats on the hurricane deck, and set them to work studying geography, arithmetic, &c. The school is in a flourishing condition, and the children all seem very much interested. Some of these girls and boys, when they become men and women, may lay all their after success to Miss STEVEN's little school in the lifeboat on board the *Continental*.

A fine piano has been set up in the main saloon, and we are treated at all hours of the day to fine music. Some of the young ladies are remarkably fine performers, and they'all seem willing to give us the benefit of their musical talents.

During the day the ladies devote themselves to making shirts, knitting stockings, &c., while the young gentlemen read to them from some interesting book. These shirts and stockings are to be offered for sale at the great fair, which, at some future day, is to come off at Seattle, and the young bachelors of that new and interesting portion of our country can console themselves with the thought that if they do not succeed in capturing a wife they will at least have something to keep their bodies and toes warm. In the evening the young people either gather round the piano and pass away an hour or two in playing and singing, or go up on the hurricane deck. This deck is the favorite evening resort. With the exception of the first night at sea, we have enjoyed the most delightful weather. The evenings have been perfectly delightful. Fresh sea breezes have made the air cool and pleasant, while old mother moon has looked smilingly down, casting her soft, quiet rays over the little groups gathered together to while away the time in pleasant gossip. At the close of the evening they all declare that they have had (what a young lady would say) *a most magnificent time.*

No fault can be found with what we have to eat and drink. The food is good and substantial and there is plenty of it. Mishaps, as is the case in the best regulated families, will sometimes occur even on shipboard. Cooks and bakers will sometimes neglect their business, and some things will come upon the table badly cooked. But as soon as the attention of the Captain is called to it, he sees that it is rectified.

It is with the greatest gratification that we are able to speak of the fine lady-like deportment of the young ladies thus far. In all their intercourse with the gentlemen, they have behaved with that true sense of womanly dignity which governs the actions of every lady who has been accustomed to good society.

We are now passing Cape Frio, and before night will be in Rio. The health of the ladies has been excellent, and there is every prospect of a pleasant and prosperous voyage. ROD.

## Licenses for Sailors' Boarding-Houses.

By an act of the Legislature passed on the 21st of last month, entitled "An act for the better protection of seamen in the port and harbor of New-York," the keeping of a sailors' boarding-house or hotel in this City or Brooklyn without a license is rendered illegal. The act takes effect on the 1st of May next.

The act also makes it unlawful for any person, except a pilot or public officer, to board or attempt to board a vessel arriving in the port, before she shall be made fast to the wharf, without first obtaining permission from the master or person having charge of the vessel, or written leave from her owner or agents. No owner, agent, master or other person having charge of such vessel may permit or authorize any unlicensed sailors' hotel or boarding-house keeper, or any agent, owner or employe of a sailors' hotel or boarding-house keeper to board or attempt to board any vessel arriving in, lying or being in the port, till she is made fast to the wharf, or anchored, with intent to invite, ask or solicit the boarding of any of the crew. No such keeper or employe, after going on board, may refuse to leave when ordered to do so by the master or person in charge of the vessel.

No person who is unlicensed, or not the regular agent, runner or employe of a licensed person, may invite or solicit, in the City or harbor of New-York or in Brooklyn, the boarding or lodging of any of the men employed on any vessel. Badges or shields are to be furnished to each boarding-house keeper, with his name and the number of his house thereon, which are to be returned on the expiration or revocation of the license, and this must be worn and conspicuously displayed when inviting or soliciting the boarding of any seaman, sailor or person employed on any vessel. No one not licensed may wear, exhibit or display such badge with intent to invite boarders. These licenses may be revoked on satisfactory evidence of the disorderly character of the house, its keeper or proprietor, or of any force, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation, in soliciting or inviting boarders, or of any attempt to persuade or entice any of the crew to desert from any vessel.

The fee payable for a license for one year is fixed by the law at $20.

A breach of any of the provisions of the law is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not less than $100, nor more than $250, or by imprisonment in a county jail of not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

The following gentlemen are constituted a Board for carrying the law into effect, having been selected and appointed according to the provisions of the statute:

E. W. CHESTER, selected by the Seaman's Friend Society.

Capt. WILLIAM STORY, selected by the Board of Underwriters.

Capt. WILLIAM H. ALLEN, selected by the Marine Society.

Capt. CHARLES C. DUNCAN, selected by the Chamber of Commerce.

GEORGE W. LANE, selected by the Port Society.

The Board met on the 19th inst., and organized by the appointment of E. W. CHESTER, President, and ISAAC W. SMITH, Secretary. Its office is at No. 42 Broadway.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### Drills, Parades and Receptions—Resignations, Elections and Appointments—Interesting Miscellaneous News.

We present our usual *résumé* of National Guard movements and gossip for the information of the members:

### DRILLS DURING THE WEEK.

On Monday evening, the 16th inst., the right wing of the Eighty-fourth Regiment assembled for battalion drill at the State Arsenal in Seventh-avenue. Col. F. A. CONKLING was in command. Nearly one hundred muskets were in line, and the battalion was divided into eight platoons or acting companies. We could not remain until the close of the drill, but we were favorably impressed with the Eighty-fourth, despite our previous experience, and could observe a desire on the part of the officers for improvement. We know that our last paragraph upon the Eighty-fourth was a severe one, and it was intended as such. A virulent disease requires severe treatment, and we are glad to be able to say that the Eighty-fourth are in a fair way for improvement. During the portion of the drill we were present at, a multitude of errors were observable, but many of them were the result of over anxiety on the part of company and division commanders. We also thought that there was too much diversity in the drill, and would suggest that it is far better to learn one or two leading movements in a single evening than to gallop through the entire school of the battalion. The hints we threw out last week to company commanders will apply in a great measure to field officers. We do not wish to draw invidious distinctions, but we cannot close this paragraph without referring to the system observed in the Seventh Regiment, as the true one for securing perfection. As a general rule our City Regiments would find it an advantage to go through one or two consecutive movements until the battalion has become so well versed in them that the execution of such movements will always be familiar and readily understood. The Twenty-second Regiment did this with good results.

The right wing of the Fourteenth Regiment, (Brooklyn,) consisting of Companies H, F, G, A and K, assembled for battalion drill on Friday evening, the 20th inst., at their armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets. There were about forty files present, Col. E. B. FOWLER being in command. As the drill was one for instruction merely, criticism would be out of place. We were, however, surprised to see so slim an attendance, and would call attention to a paragraph in another part of this column, for the guidance of the members of the Fourteenth. We know that the Chasseurs labor under great disadvantage in having so poor an armory, but we would remind them that they must first deserve a better one before they can obtain it. The drill on Friday evening passed off remarkably well, considering the presence of so large a proportion of recruits. It did not need the evidence of their new caps to betray the members of the awkward squads. These squad drills should be faithfully kept up in order to bring the command into proper training. There is good material in the Fourteenth which only requires proper handling to insure success.

### DRILLS TO COME OFF.

In the Ninth Regiment the following drills are announced: Right wing, consisting of companies A, B, C and H, on Wednesday evening, the 25th inst. Left wing, consisting of companies D, E, F and G, on Friday evening, the 27th inst. Both drills will be held at the new armory in Twenty-sixth-street. Company roll-call at 7:30 P. M. The field, staff, and non-commissioned staff are ordered to be present on both occasions. The public will not be admitted.

On the 27th inst., a battalion drill of the First Regiment (Hawkins' Zouaves) will be held, at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. A full attendance is requested.

The Left Wing of the Fourteenth Regiment, consisting of Companies I, B, C, E and D, will assemble to-morrow evening, the 23d inst., at the City Arsenal, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, Brooklyn, for battalion drill. These wing drills are preparatory to a regimental drill, which will follow in May next. The field, staff, non-commissioned staff and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at 7:30 o'clock precisely.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Officers of this regiment, it is hereby ordered that reports of drills be made monthly to headquarters on the field morning reports, and commandants of companies will serve notices on every member of their respective commands and make due returns of all delinquents.

In the Third Regiment, Col. BENDIX commanding, the following drills are announced: The right wing, consisting of Companies A, C, D, F, and I, will assemble at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, to-morrow evening, the 23d inst. The left wing, comprising Companies B, E, G, H and K, on Wednesday evening, the 25th inst., at the same place. Lines will be formed at 8 o'clock precisely.

In accordance with orders issued by Capt. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, commanding Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, the members of that command are requested to assemble at their armory, corner of University-place and Thirteenth-street, on Friday evening next, the 27th inst., for exhibition drill. The orders are for full fatigue uniform, with white gloves. Admission to the drill will be by ticket, to be obtained from the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the company. No doubt this drill will be a very agreeable affair, and we heartily approve of the spirit which prompts such movements. They cannot fail to be of material benefit.

### PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

The Seventy-first Regiment will parade to-morrow afternoon, April 23, in fatigue uniform, (white gloves,) for the purpose of receiving a stand of colors from the City of New-York. The presentation will be made by His Honor Mayor HOFFMAN, in front of the City Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M. The line will be formed in Broome-street, right on Broadway, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely. The Field and Staff will report to the Colonel (dismounted) at the armory, at 1:45 o'clock P. M., and the non-commissioned Staff, Band and Drum Corps to the Adjutant, on the parade-ground, at the same hour.

### THE BIRTHDAY OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

In accordance with general orders issued from headquarters of the Fifth Regiment, that command will parade in full uniform, without overcoats, to-morrow, the 23d inst., in commemoration of the anniversary of the birthday of THOMAS JEFFERSON. The regimental line will be formed at 1:30 P. M., in Washington Parade-ground, the right resting on University-place. The Fifth Regiment was formerly known as the Jefferson Guard; hence the parade.

### RECEPTION OF COMPANY D, THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

On Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., a social reception was held by the officers and members of Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment, at their Armory corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Broadway. Through the enterprise of the Committees the rooms were neatly and appropriately decorated with a profusion of storm flags, regimental banners and pennants, with tents, stacks of small arms and howitzers. Two or three dozen cages full of canaries were hung about the main room, and the feathered songsters lent the music of their voices to the general harmony of the evening. The music for the programme of dances was furnished by the regimental band, and it was excellent. Dancing commenced at an early hour and was continued until a late hour. Major DUSENBERRY, the former Captain of the Company, headed the committees, and he was ably supported by them in providing a pleasant evening for all who were present. We noticed many superb toilettes on the floor, notwithstanding that the reception was intended to be *en famille.* Officers from the Twelfth, Seventh, and Fourth Regiments were present in uniform, as well as Col. FARRAR and other leading officers of the Thirty-seventh. We have seldom passed a more agreeable evening than that of Wednesday, and we should suppose from appearances that many of those present at Co. D's reception shared our belief.

### RECENT CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following members of the Fourteenth Regiment having been expelled by vote of their respective companies for non-attendance to duty and non-payment of fines and dues, the expulsions have been approved by Col. E. B. FOWLER, commanding the regiment: Company A—Charles Watts, Thomas Patterson, John Richards, Thomas Cornottom, Dennis Teain, John Chrisman, Luke Valentine. Company D—James Farrell, Alfred Loyd, Thomas Madden, Francis Guinand, Charles Guinand, James Connors, Lemuel Wilkins.

In the Fourteenth Regiment the following changes are announced: WM. M. CAMPBELL, elected Second Lieutenant Company H, to rank from 13th February, *vice* A. F. ACKLEY, resigned. The following resignations have been received and accepted: THOS. F. TEAHAM, Second Lieutenant Company F, and C. R. BLACKWOOD, Second Lieutenant Company E. Lieut. CHAS. SCHURIG, Company H, until further orders is hereby assigned to the command of Company F. The property of Company F, will not, however, be turned over to Lieut. SCHURIG until instructions are received from Regimental Headquarters.

Col. J. W. MASON, of the Sixth Regiment, was on Thursday evening re-elected to that position. The contest between himself and the other candidates was a very spirited one.

At an election in Company C, Seventh Regiment the following changes were made: First Lieut. DON ALONZO POLLARD to be Captain, *vice* J. W. MURRAY resigned; Second Lieut. E. B. SMITH to be First Lieutenant *vice* POLLARD promoted; First Sergt. JOSEPH DORR to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* SMITH promoted; CHARLES F. ROBBINS to be first sergeant, *vice* DORR promoted. DENNIS TERRY, JR., was elected sergeant and W. W. MALI corporal.

Maj. OLIVER LIBBY, of the Seventy-first Regiment, has tendered his resignation. In accepting it Col. TRAFFORD states in a recent order that he "sincerely regrets Maj. LIBBY's removal from the State and the necessity for his resignation. He has faithfully performed all the duties which devolved upon him during his long connection with the regiment, and he has the best wishes of its officers and members for his future welfare."

MR. WM. CUFF was elected Captain of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment, (Brooklyn,) on the evening of the 18th inst. Capt. CUFF was formerly a Lieutenant in Company B, of the Thirteenth Regiment National Guard, afterward Captain in the Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, (Shepard Rifles,) and subsequently Captain in the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New-York Volunteers, serving with distinction in both regiments during the war.

In General Orders No. 3, from headquarters of the Twenty-third Regiment, Col. PRATT commanding, the following elections are announced and approved: Second Lieut. H. G. Graff, to be First Lieutenant, Company B, *vice* Bosworth, resigned; Sergt. W. J. Martin, to be Second Lieutenant, Company B, *vice* Graff, promoted; Sergt. A. B. Britton, to be Second Lieutenant, Company F, *vice* Greene, resigned; Second Lieut. Thomas Shankland, to be First Lieutenant, Company H, *vice* Cartwright promoted; Sergt. George M. Millan, to be Second Lieutenant, Company H, *vice* Shankland, promoted; Second Lieut. E. T. Sherrill, to be First Lieutenant, Company I, *vice* Metz, promoted; E. S. Tompkins, to be Second Lieutenant, Company I, *vice* Sherrill, promoted.

In the Seventy-first Regiment the following changes are announced:

*Appointment*—Alfred W. Serrell, Left General Guide, *vice* Curtis declined. *Election*—Robert B. Hill, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Finlay, resigned. *Discharges*—Private W. A. Davidson, Company G; Private George D. Sutton, Company F; Sergt. S. A. Cunningham, Corp. Daniel Tyrrell, Sergt. M. V. B. Tallman, Private Robert Andrews, Private James B. Scott, Company G; expiration term of service. *Expulsions*—Company C—Jeffrey H. Champlain, Bernard Hickman, Edwin R. Sproul, Robert Staats, N. A. Tennis, E. Lucien Tooker, Charles E. Van Duzen, H. L. Van Syckle. Company I—Chas. H. Carpenter, John Ames, Daniel Collier, Spofford W. Dey, Edwin A. Kennedy, Charles E. Newell, William Post, Henry Springstein, George W. Treadwell, William S. White, Isaac S. White, George W. Voris, Joseph F. Wood. *Reduced to the Ranks*—On the request of Lieut. Carpenter, of Company B, Corporals David Watson and Richard Archer are, by order of Col. Trafford, reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty.

### RESIGNATIONS OFFICIALLY ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending April 21, 1866:

April 17, Sixteenth Regiment, Henry C. Smith, Captain, term of service expired.

April 17, Sixth Brigade, Benjamin W. Downing, Judge-Advocate, term of service expired.

April 17, Thirteenth Regiment, Philip H. Briggs, Captain, term of service expired.

April 17, Third Cavalry, Frederick Lemmermann, First Lieutenant, term of service expired.

April 17, Eleventh Regiment, Franz Kolhaupt, First Lieutenant, term of service expired.

April 17, Fifth Regiment, Conrad W. Mund, First Lieutenant, term of service expired.

April 17, Fourth Regiment, Thomas Morley, Second Lieutenant, term of service expired.

April 17, Battery A, Twenty-sixth Brigade, Joseph Fleshman, Captain, declined.

April 17, Ninth-sixth Regiment, Louis Francke, Quartermaster, absence from district.

April 17, Eighty-second Regiment, John Jay Gallup, Captain, physical disability.

April 17, Forth-ninth Regiment, Harry Southard, Captain, removed from district.

April 17, First Regiment Infantry, Charles Child, Captain, declined.

April 17, Twenty-ninth Brigade, Wm. S. Farnell, Brigadier-General, impaired health.

April 17, Fourteenth Regiment, Philip F. Brennan, First Lieutenant, removed from district.

April 17, Second Regiment, Andrew V. Rea, Adjutant, term of service expired.

April 17, Seventy-first Regiment, Oliver Libby, Major, term of service expired.

April 17, Third Regiment Cavalry, Henry Munker, Second Lieutenant, term of service expired.

April 17, Third Regiment of Cavalry, Peter H. Reppenhagen, First Lieutenant, term of service expired.

April 17, Third Regiment Cavalry, Charles Wolf, Captain, term of service expired.

April 17, Seventy-seventh Regiment, Thomas Norton, Lieutenant-Colonel, declined.

April 17, Nineteenth Regiment, Wm. McRea, Colonel, removed from district.

April 17, Nineteenth Regiment, J. E. Mack, Adjutant, absence from district.

April 17, Ninety-fifth Regiment, Charles L. Halberstadt, Captain, declined.

### NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending April 21, 1866:

*First Regiment of Cavalry*—John Madden, Captain, April 14, vice A. Leary, resigned.

*First Regiment of Infantry*—Louis Jacobsohn, Captain, April 14, vice W. L. Thompson, resigned. William H. Roach, Captain, April 14, vice J. K. Perley, promoted. August Rassiga, Captain, April 14, vice R. McKechnire, resigned. Michael C. Daly, First Lieutenant, April 14, original vacancy. William McNally, Second Lieutenant, April 14, vice Thomas Stapleton, declined. Thomas Burke, Second Lieutenant, April 14, original vacancy.

*Third Regiment of Cavalry*—George F. Hartman, Second Lieutenant, April 13, vice D. Fink, resigned. Michael Baust, First Lieutenant, April 13, vice Luckholdt, resigned. John Dilger, Second Lieutenant, April 13, vice M. Baust, promoted. Martin A. Cape, Second Lieutenant, April 14, original vacancy. John Wessel, Captain, April 14, vice J. Walback, resigned. Daniel Shaffner, Second Lieutenant, April 14, vice A. Luckhardt, promoted. William Rathgen, First Lieutenant, April 14, vice L. Tourge, resigned.

*Seventh Regiment of Infantry*—Peter J. Bogart, First Lieutenant, April 16, vice A. Belknap, Jr., resigned. Samuel C. Barr, Second Lieutenant, April 16, vice A. Belknap, Jr., promoted.

*Eleventh Regiment of Infantry*—Herman Roche, Quartermaster, April 14, vice H. Londenstrath, resigned. Charles Stein, Surgeon, April 14, vice A. Eidenburz, resigned. John M. Schaeffer, Assistant-Surgeon, April 14, vice J. B. Ward, resigned.

*Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry.*—John F. Young, Second Lieutenant, April 17, vice T. F. Teahan, resigned.

*Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry.*—Francis E. Lowe, First Lieutenant, April 16, vice G. C. Dearing, resigned.

*Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry.*—Isaac M. Martin, Captain, April 13, vice I. Jenkinson, resigned; James T. Chase, First Lieutenant, April 13, vice W. B. Marvin, removed from district; George W. Harkins, Second Lieutenant, April 13, vice C. Caldwell, declined to serve; John W. Stevenson, Second Lieutenant, April 13, vice Wm. —. Brown, resigned; William H. Campbell, Captain, April 13, original vacancy; Richard R. Hunter, First Lieutenant, April 13, original vacancy.

*Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry.*—Wm. Honbennistel, First Lieutenant, April 13, vice E. Quigley, resigned.

*Forty-first Regiment of Infantry.*—George O. Phelps, Chaplain, April 13, original vacancy.

*Fifty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.*—James Renwick Campbell, Adjutant, April 16, vice Charles A. Brackett, deceased.

*Fifty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.*—Frederick Zimmer, Captain, April 18, vice John Gerth, resigned.

*Seventy-first Regiment of Infantry.*—Thomas H. B. Simmons, Second Lieutenant, April 14, vice C. T. Coggeshall, deceased.

*Seventy-seventh Regiment of Infantry.*—Daniel Dougherty, Captain, April 14, original vacancy.

*Eighty-second Regiment of Infantry.*—William Caswell, Captain, April 14, vice J. J. Schoonmaker, promoted; Martin W. Joraleman, First Lieutenant, April 14, vice Caswell, promoted; Barrent S. Waldron, Adjutant, April 14, vice A. B. Seger, promoted.

*Ninety-sixth Regiment of Infantry.*—Charles Bornemann, First Lieutenant, April 16, original vacancy.

*Ninety-ninth Regiment of Infantry.*—Henry Fletcher, Captain, April 17, vice J. J. McCabe, removed from district; Nicholas Duffy, Captain, April 17, vice J. O'Shea, removed from district; John Kelly, First Lieutenant, April 17, vice A. McOwen, removed from district; Patrick McGuire, First Lieutenant, April 17, vice John Devitt, removed from district; Alexander McDonald, Second Lieutenant, April 17, vice James Wall, removed from district; James Conroy, Second Lieutenant, April 17, vice P. Caskin, removed from district; Michael E. Head, Second Lieutenant, April 17, original vacancy.

*One Hundred and Third Regiment of Infantry*—Orrin A. Price, First Lieutenant, April 16, vice W. A. Phillips, removed from district; Charles Duncan, Second Lieutenant, April 16, vice W. W. Watkins, deceased; Charles Sergeant, First Lieutenant, April 16, vice J. M. Sergeant, removed from district; Samuel Hall, Second Lieutenant, Apr.l 16, vice Charles Sergeant, promoted.

*One Hundred and Seventh Regiment of Infantry*—Charles H. Roys, Adjutant, April 17, vice Wm. B. Rudd, removed from district.

### THE FOURTEENTH BROOKLYN.

Some time since we warned the members of the Fourteenth Regiment that they were becoming careless in the attendance to duty, and cautioned them against a continuance of such manifest neglect. We are now pleased to know that considerable improvement has been manifested by the regiment, and that, although but little heard from, the members have not been idle, as several of their more recent drills conclusively prove, the movements being executed in a manner that speaks well for the discipline and education of the command. We are well assured that all that is needed to make the Fourteenth one of the best organizations in our State Militia, is a little more attention, on the part of the members, to their company drills, and a strict observance of the rules and regulations provided for their government. With such a man at their head as Col. FOWLER, supported as he is by a staff of veteran officers, there is no good reason why the Fourteenth should not stand, as it did in the field, among the first of its compeers. The many empty sleeves present among the line officers mutely but eloquently attest the hard service and splendid record earned by the regiment during the war. The following is the roster of the field and staff: Colonel, E. B. FOWLER; Lieutenant Colonel, R. JORDAN; Major, H. T. HEAD; Adjutant, J. VLIET; Quartermaster, W. H. Tegney; Surgeon, J. L. FARLEY.

### HOW TO HANDLE A SWORD.

We have noticed frequently during the different drills we have witnessed in the National Guard that many officers are excessively awkward in the management of their weapons. Officers frequently fall in on parade with their swords hooked up, with the hilt pointing to the front, and while the scabbard is in that position draw and return swords. It is scarcely necessary to say that this is incorrect. The sword should be allowed to hang at the full length of the straps in falling in, and when the blade has been drawn the scabbard should be hooked up with the heel pointing to the front, to keep it out of the way. While standing at attention the sword should be held with the first two fingers and thumb (nearly the same as a pen in writing.) The sword arm should hang by the side as naturally as possible. In many instances, as in the presentation sword, the hilt of the sword is short and the guard much curved, when it will be necessary to take hold of the end with the thumb and forefinger only, the remaining fingers being placed underneath. A little practice will enable any one to carry the sword with perfect ease.

### A HINT TO ADJUTANTS.

A member of one of our City regiments writes us a note inquiring why it is that certain changes and movements in his regiment have not been noticed in the TIMES. In reply, we would simply state that the fault, if any exist, does not lie with us, as Adjutants are very remiss in forwarding copies of regimental orders. We do not complain, however, as the matter is of no great consequence to us; but we do wish that Adjutants would be more prompt in sending in copies of their respective regimental orders. We received, a day or two since, a copy of an order issued from headquarters of the Fourteenth Regiment, dated March 28, and only received it then through the thoughtful kindness of a line officer. We might mention several similar instances, but one will suffice.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Every member of the Seventh Regiment was recently presently presented by Sergt. EDWARDS, of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, with one of his button-boards. To a National Guardsman these boards are quite useful in producing what every soldier ought to have, bright buttons. Mr. EDWARDS promises to present a button-board to any member of the National Guard who will call at his office, No. 148 Centre-street.

The next quarterly meeting of the Board of Officers of the Fifth Regiment will be held at their rooms on Monday evening, the 31st inst., at 8 o'clock.

Brig.-Gen. GEORGE S. BATCHELLOR, Inspector-General of the State of New-York, will be in town next week, and can be seen at his office in Broadway on Wednesday and Thursday, the 25th and 26th instant, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. He wishes to meet the commanding officers of the New-York and Brooklyn regiments on business of importance.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE IN FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Mrs. CAROLINE S. SCHENCK, who has kept a boarding-house for some years at No. 71 West Fourteenth-street, was missed from her residence on Friday evening, and despite diligent search, was not found till 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when her dead body was discovered in the yard attached to the premises. From the appearance of the body it is supposed that the deceased, while partially deranged, sprang from a fifth-story window, and was so severely injured that death ensued during the night. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday. From the evidence it appeared that Mrs. SCHENCK had frequently labored under aberration of intellect, and that she had become greatly depressed in spirits in consequence of her landlord having raised the rent of her house to $4,000 per annum, and because she had failed to secure another house. A verdict in accordance with these circumstances was rendered.

A LITTLE WANDERER AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.—On Thursday afternoon last a civilian found in Twenty-sixth-street, near Second-avenue, a well-dressed boy of about three years of age, wandering in search of his father. The child was taken to the department for lost children, at the central office of the Metropolitan Police, and there left in care of Mrs. G. W. EWING; but no person has yet claimed the waif. The little fellow has light blue eyes, is apparently healthy and hearty, and talks of his father's chickens and sheep. He is, therefore, believed to be the son of a farmer. His name is CHARLES, but his surname is unknown. He wears flannel skirts with crimson binding, a black and white checked frock, plaid sack, black and white checked dress, green outer sack, new patent leather shoes, and straw jockey hat trimmed with plaid ribbon.

THE WEATHER.—On Monday at noon the thermometer ranged 64°, and yesterday at the same time it was 77°. The heat began to be felt on Friday, the sudden change making people feel as if midsummer had burst upon them without warning. A brief thunder shower yesterday afternoon relieved us somewhat, but not sufficient to promise that the air was likely to become much cooler. What the indications of this sudden change may be even the clerk of the weather may find difficulty in defining. Several persons would like to know if it is time to be preparing their Summer clothing, as it is inconvenient to be looking wintry when all nature is pleasant with smiles and buds, and "wearin' o' the green" universally.

THE REGISTRY LAW.—The amended registry law provides that the Inspectors of Registry and Canvassers of votes who are, as under the law of last year, to be appointed by the Metropolitan Police, must be voters in this City, or if appointed for any election district in Brooklyn they must be voters in that city; but they need not dwell in the district to which they are appointed; and any inspector who shall neglect or refuse to serve after he has been appointed may be fined $50, the fine to go to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Fund. Vacancies in the Boards of Registry or of Inspection are to be filled by the Board of Police, and not by the Board of Supervisors, as under last year's law.

VISIT OF THE BOSTON DELEGATION TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—In our article on Thursday, giving an account of the visit of the Boston delegation to our Public Schools, the visit to the Eleventh Ward was to the female department of No. 15, Miss URANIA DOWNS, Principal. All the class-rooms were visited and the classes examined, and the gentlemen expressed the highest admiration of the excellent manner in which the school was conducted, and pronounced it one of the best they had seen. Miss LOUISE CLARK is the Principal of Primary School No. 26, and not Miss WICKES, as stated. This school was also complimented in the warmest terms.

THE LATE STRIKE.—During the week First Marshal THOMAS B. TAPPEN has granted licenses to 215 applicants for the position of car-driver on the various roads. Forty were granted on Monday, 43 on Tuesday, 33 on Wednesday, 30 on Thursday, 36 on Friday, and 36 yesterday. Capt. BRACKETT, of the City Hall Police, has received about 175 complaints against parties driving without a license. He has promptly informed the Corporation Attorney of every case, with a view to the prosecution of the offenders.

THE RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH.—Mr. PAULANAPOFF, Commissioner of the Russian Government to the Western Union Telegraph Company, arrived here by the *Persia*. After delivering his dispatches to the Russian Minister at Washington, he will proceed to San Francisco by the steamer of May 1, and there join the expedition under Col. BULKLEY, which is preparing to start for the Russian possessions with the material required to complete the line to the mouth of the Amoor.

FATAL FALL FROM A ROOF.—At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a German boy named CONRAD WILLARSON fell from the roof of a four-story building at No. 71 Bayard-street, striking with great force on the pavement. It appears that the boy was flying a kite at the time of the accident. He was picked up and removed to Bellevue Hospital by Officer LAHEY, of the Fourth Precinct, and on his arrival the injuries were pronounced of a fatal character.

LECTURES ON CHOLERA.—DR. J. G. WEBSTER, M. D., will deliver two lectures at the chapel of the University, Washington-square, on the subject of cholera. The first lecture will be delivered on Monday evening, and will treat of the phenomena, causes, mode of propagation and contagious character of cholera. The second lecture, on Tuesday evening, will be on the means of prevention and treatment of the disease.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin; Hon. W. E. Smith, State Treasurer of Wisconsin; Gen. Allen, Secretary of State of Wisconsin; Gen. Cassius Fairchild, of Wisconsin; Hon. C. Cole, of California; Col. Stevenson, of Washington; Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, of Illinois, R. F. Russell, of Boston; L. E. Webb, of Wisconsin; J. P. Epply, of Cincinnati; Judge A. Bockus, of Saratoga, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE EXCHANGE-PLACE BOND ROBBERY.—United States Marshal MURRAY received a telegram yesterday from Montreal, informing him that HOLLIS ANNIS, or "HOD," as he is generally called, the man who planned the great bond robbery in Exchange-place, is now in Montreal. The telegram was sent by the Marshal to District-Attorney A. OAKEY HALL, who will doubtless take some action in the matter.

INTERESTING TO HACKMEN.—On Friday night Capt. BRACKETT's men arrested several hackmen for not having cards with their name, place of business, and number as recorded at the Mayor's office printed thereon. They were taken to the Beekman-street Police Station and held until yesterday morning, when they were fined $10, and $3 50 each for costs, by Justice QUINN.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The act having passed the Legislature incorporating the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a first meeting of its members will be held on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, in the rooms of the Geographical and Statistical Society, Clinton Hall.

## NEW-JERSEY.

A MONOMANIAC.—The following singular affidavit was made before a Justice of the Peace for Hoboken a few days since, for the purpose of allaying the fears of a man—perfectly sane on every other subject—but who imagines that he is persecuted by fiends:

*State of New-Jersey, Hudson County, ss.:*—THOMAS MURPHY being duly sworn, deposes and says—That he is a resident of the City of Hoboken, in Hudson County, and resides at No. 224 Bloomfield-street in said city; and that deponent has been, and is still pursued by evil disposed persons or fiends, who persistently persecute deponent by attacking him by night as well as by day, with vile, deadly and noisome gasses, causing severe pains and mental agony, torturing him by every means known by the villains, causing him to be deprived of his natural rest, and interfering with him in his daily labor; by which schemes, plots, and devilish machinations, his sight has almost been destroyed, his labor unproductive, and his happiness destroyed, and his life endangered. He therefore prays that said villains, or fiends, may be dealt with according to law.

Sworn and subscribed to this 17th April, 1866. } THOMAS MURPHY.

It is stated that Mr. MURPHY has been afflicted in this strange manner since 1863, and at one time was confined in an asylum in California, where he resided for many years. From thence he returned to Hoboken, and imagines that the fiends followed him thither. Recently a celebrated New-York physician attempted to effect his cure, but Mr. MURPHY having become impressed with the idea that the physician is in league with the fiends, threatens vengeance upon him.

THE JERSEY CITY POLICE COMMISSION.—Mr. JOHN W. PANGBORN, President of the Board of Police Commissioners for Jersey City, gives notice that all applicants for appointment on the new Police force must make application immediately. The impression is prevalent that less than half of the old force will be reappointed. It is contended that the new Commissioners have no power whatever to act, on the ground that the original bill, which did not pass, was signed by the presiding officers of both Houses and the Governor, instead of the amended bill which did pass. The probability is that the new Commissioners will be served with an injunction on the first day of May; that the City authorities will retain control of the Police station and City Prison, and the present force, or so many of them as do not elect to go with the Commissioners will continue doing duty under the direction of the civil authorities. The present indications are that this will be similar in some respects to the contest between the Metropolitan Police Commissioners and Ex-Mayor WOOD.

**A Card.**

For the purpose of more fully supplying the wants of the public, and in order to prevent unscrupulous dealers from palming off inferior and worthless goods as the MORTON GOLD PENS, I shall hereafter SELL NO GOODS AT WHOLESALE *excepting only* to duly Appointed and Authorized Agents, to whom a Certificate of such Agency will be given, and who alone shall be able to sell the MORTON PENS in that city or village.

To my Agents I shall give a liberal discount upon their agreeing to supply the public at my published and well-known prices.

Jewelers or Stationers will, in all cases, be preferred as agents.

Conditions and Terms for Agency will be stated upon application, by letter or otherwise.

Where no Agency is established, those wishing the MORTON PEN must send to my store, where prompt attention will be given to their orders.

A Circular, with fac-simile Engravings of all Sizes and Prices, will be sent to any one on receipt of letter postage.

Address A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1865.

**It Works to Perfection.**

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels—gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Offices, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

**Wringers Repaired.**

All kinds of wringers repaired, or exchanged for the UNIVERSAL, with cog wheels, which is warranted to be durable. R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

**Booty and Beauty.**

The largest assortment of BOOTS and SHOES in the City for ladies, gents and children—GOOD ARTICLES AT LOW PRICES—No. 575 BROADWAY, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.**

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

**Royal Havana Lottery.**—Prizes paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

**The Last French Classes under A. A. FAVARGER**, with special advantages for teachers and scholars. See "Instruction."

**Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair**, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

## MARRIED.

DA CUNHA—COLE.—On Wednesday, April 18, by Rev. Thomas Street, LOUIS A. DA CUNHA and Miss SUSIE M. COLE, all of this City.

SCUDDER—WILLARD.—In Troy, on Thursday morning, April 19, by Rev. Dr. Coit, HENRY J. SCUDDER, Esq., of New-York, and Miss EMMA, daughter of John H. Willard, Esq., of Troy.

WALLER—NYE.—On Thursday, April 19, at St. John's Church, Washington, by Rev. Mr. Lewis, JOHN R. WALLER, of this City, and MARY E., daughter of Hon. J. W. Nye, of Nevada.

## DIED.

ABBOTT.—In this City, on Saturday, April 21, MARY DANE DANA, wife of Jacob Abbott.

AVERY.—On Friday, April 20, EDWARD CHEDELL, youngest son of Irving M. and Jennie S. Avery, aged 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 175 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BARBER.—In Orwell, on Thursday, April 12, Mrs. MARY BARBER, wife of Dr. Joel Barber, aged 73 years.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Saturday, April 21, RUTHY CLARK, widow of the late Noah Clark, of Boston.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Stephen Jenney, Jr., No. 29 Morton-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

DENNINGTON.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, April 18, CLEMENT L. DENNINGTON, in the 49th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, April 22, at St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., Brooklyn, at 1½ o'clock.

DANNAT.—On Friday, April 20, JAMES DANNAT, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 62 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, April 22, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

FOULKE.—On Friday, HENRY FOULKE, aged 57 years.

LEBANON ENCAMPMENT, No. 12, I. O. of O. F.—The officers and Patriarch are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late Patriarch, HENRY FOULKE, on Sunday at 12 o'clock, Odd Fellows' Hall. By order.
CHAS. H. MOSES, C. P. pro tem.
R. G. MILLARD, Fin. Scribe.

FRAETAS.—On Friday, April 20, JOSIAH A. FRAETAS, son-in-law of the late Dr. J. Clauson Kelley, aged 52 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner of Mulberry, on Sunday, 22d inst., at 2 P. M.

HOAG.—On Thursday, April 19, HARVY HOAG, aged 56 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, April 23, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, Cypress-av., L. I. A special train will leave South Ferry at 12 M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

NEILSON.—On Friday, April 20, in the 82d year of her age, HANNAH, widow of William Neilson, and daughter of the late John B. Coles.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from St. Thomas' Church, on Monday, 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock.

SCHENCK.—Suddenly, on Saturday, April 21, CAROLINE S. SCHENCK, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Presbyterian Church 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

RAY.—On Monday, April 16, at sea, GEORGE W. RAY, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Grand Lodge and of Excelsior Lodge No. 195, F. and A. M., and of Corinthian Chapter No. 159, R. A. M., and of Palestine Commandery No. 18, K. T., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, corner of 35th-st. and 5th-av., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. His remains will be placed in the vault at Marble Cemetery, and taken to Fishkill for interment.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The Masters of the Masonic Lodge in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn are hereby fraternally requested to call together the members of their respective Lodges, on SUNDAY, April 22, at such hour as will enable them to attend the funeral of the late R. W. George W. Ray, District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District, at Christ Church, corner 35th-st. and 5th-av., at 3 o'clock P. M.

The brethren will observe the following directions: Excelsior Lodge, of which the deceased brother was Master, will appear in full regalia. All others, except the Grand Lodge, will appear in black dress and neck-tie, with crape on the left arm, white gloves, plain white aprons, evergreen in left lappel of coat, and officers of lodges, with jewels draped in mourning and tied with blue ribbon underneath the evergreen. Masters' gavels and Wardens columns to be covered with crape and tied with narrow white ribbon.

The lodges will report to the Grand Marshal at 2 P. M. in Madison-square. Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge will assemble at the Grand Secretary's Office at 1½ P. M. By order of
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Grand Master.
Attest,
JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BARGAINS IN CHINA, GLASS, &c.**

100 SETS FINE AMERICAN RICH CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS, 12 GOBLETS, 12 CHAMPAGNES, 12 WINES, 12 HOCKS, 2 DECANTERS, 12 FINGER BOWLS, WITH "INITIAL" TO ORDER, $60 per set.

100 GOLD BOUND FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 PIECES, $16 per set.

100 FANCY BOUND FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 PIECES, $20 to $25 per set.

50 DECORATED DINNER SETS, ON EXTRA QUALITY FINE PARISIAN GRANITE, 138 PIECES, $125 per set.

100 WHITE FINE PARISIAN GRANITE DINNER SETS, 138 PIECES, $35 per set.

200 DOZEN WHITE FRENCH CHINA DESSERT PLATES, $2 per dozen.

100 WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, SECOND SELECTION, 141 PIECES, $36.

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All vessels or persons who have picked up or saved any property found afloat or on shore in Long Island Sound, forming part of the cargo of the above vessel, are hereby notified that the undersigned are authorized to receive the same and settle salvage thereon, and that all such property must be sent to us or notice given of its whereabouts and description. All persons withholding or disposing of such property will be dealt with according to law.
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## MASONIC.

SYLVAN GROVE LODGE NO. 275 F. A. M.—The members of Sylvan Grove Lodge, No. 275, F. A. M. are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the Lodge on SUNDAY, April 22, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., in their rooms, corner of Centre and Grand sts., for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late R. W. GEO. W. RAY, District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District.
W. B. CHURCH, M.

CONTINENTAL LODGE, NO. 287, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their rooms, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, on SUNDAY, April 22, at 1½ P. M., to attend the funeral obsequies of R. W. GEORGE W. RAY, D. D. G. M.
HERMAN G. CARTER, Master.
JAMES B. SMITH, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF NEW-YORK LODGE No. 330, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their rooms, (Corinthian) Odd Fellows' Hall, on SUNDAY, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, R. W. George W. Ray, D. D. G. M.
JAMES R. ELSEY, M.

AMERICUS LODGE NO. 535.—THE MEMBERS of this Lodge are requested to attend at the lodge-room TO-DAY. (Sunday,) at 1 P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late D. D. G. Master, R. W. Bro. GEO. W. RAY. By order.
H. CLAY LANIUS, Secretary.

THE LAST FRENCH CLASSES UNDER A. A. FAVARGER, with special instructions for teachers and scholars. See "Instruction."

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN UNION ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE—SUNDAY EVENING, in Dr. Ri[illegible] Church, 19th-st., cor. 5th-av. Speakers, Dr. VERMILYE, of the Collegiate Dutch Church, Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, Rector of the Ascension, and Dr. RICE (if weather permits). Clergymen of every denomination invited to participate. Hour, 7½.

A LECTURE—DURING THE DELIVERY OF which the audience were disturbed by a mob, and the Mayor of Providence refused to send the police, will be delivered at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av. (near 8th) on SUNDAY, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M.; afternoon at 3 o'clock. *The Political Condition and the wants of the Country.*

ORDINATION.—REV. D. W. EVANS, OF Union Theological Seminary, will be ordained in the Spring-st. Church on WEDNESDAY, April 25. Services to begin at 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. J. G. CRAIGHEAD, D. D.; Rev. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, D. D., Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., and Rev. T. RALLSTON SMITH will take part in the exercises.

FIFTY-SECOND-ST. BAPTIST CHAPEL, southwest corner 52d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. JOHN STANFORD HOLME, minister in charge.—Subject of discourse SUNDAY MORNING, April 22—*The certainty of the fulfilment of the promises of God.* SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock—*The Christian patriot's work of peace.* Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery. The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday school at 3 o'clock P. M. Visitors will address the school. The friends of this Institution express great delight with the order, proficiency and singing of these children.

ELDER JACOB KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the Laight-street Baptist Church on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On MONDAY EVENING he will hold a Farewell Meeting, and respectfully invites all his friends in the ministry and the brethren generally, to be present and take part in the services. On Tuesday he leaves the City.

LECTURE FOR THE JEWS IN THE Court-room, corner 7th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY at 7½ o'clock P. M., and Free Episcopal Church services in Continental Hall, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., Rev. WM. WARDLAW officiating. Jews and Gentiles are invited to attend.

REV. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, RECTOR of the Anthon Memorial Church, will preach (D. V.) in the Church of the Redemption East 14th-st., (opposite the Academy of Music,) on SUNDAY EVENING, April 22, services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Collection in aid of Church. Seats free.

JUBILEE OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The seventh sermon of the series will be preached by Rev. A. H. VINTON, D. D., at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Human in the Bible.*

A DISCOURSE UPON THE LIFE AND public services of Daniel S. Dickinson, will be delivered in the Elm-place Congregational Church, Brooklyn, by the pastor, Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the morning at 10½.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Monthly Meeting MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Essay by JOHN F. AIKEN, Esq. Subject—*Liberty and Religion.* Young men particularly invited.
L. BOLTON BANGS, Rec. Secy.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av. The monthly Sunday night service will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CLARK. The afternoon service will be omitted.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSION.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 22d inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, NO. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Rev. HENRY L. JONES, of Fitchburgh, Mass., will preach THIS MORNING. Bishop POTTER will administer the rite of confirmation THIS EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7½. Seats free.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Alumni of Williams College, for conference and prayer, at No. 9 University-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 26, at 8 o'clock. All the under-graduates and Alumni of New-York and vicinity are cordially invited to be present.

MISS LIZZIE DOTEN SPEAKS AT EBBITT HALL, No. 55 West 33d-st., for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, TO-DAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects: Morning, *The Way to Heaven*; Evening, *The Trinity of Art, Music, Painting and Poetry.* Seats free.

REV. JACOB KNAPP, THE EVANGELIST, will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of 37th-st. and Lexington-av., THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Preaching in the morning, at 10½, by Rev. Mr. STIMPSON, of Kansas. In the evening, at 7½, by Rev. S. A. COREY, D. D.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS.—Forsyth-st., near New Canal. Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Pastor. On SUNDAY EVENING Rev. Mr. DUTTON, Assistant Minister in Trinity parish will preach.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. GEO. C. ESBOY, the new Pastor. The public are invited to attend. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, RECTOR of St. Ann's Church, will preach the fourth of a series of sermons on *The Christian Life*, in St. Timothy's Free Church, 54th-st., west of 8th-av., next WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 25. Service at 8 o'clock.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Second Advent Church of Mount Zion, will preach in Jones' Hall, No. 656 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., on *The Coming Earthquake.*—Rev. xvi., 17—20. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, TWENTY-EIGHTH-st., near Broadway.—Services LORD'S DAY, April 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Morning subject—*Character of the First Church.* Evening—*The Man of Sin.*

WESTHARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 125TH-ST., near 6th-av.: Rev. GEO. W. LORD, the newly appointed pastor, will preach next SABBATH, April 22; services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.; cordial invitation to all; seats free.

REV. JAMES MILLETT WILL PREACH in the Free Protestant Episcopal Church of Our Lord, southwest corner 8th-av. and 34th-st., (small hall,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Evening service at 7½ P. M. All are welcome. Rev. W. G. STEWART, Pastor.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, Rector. Services on EASTER SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The rector will preach a sermon to the young in the EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT—REV. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will be open for divine services, at the Home Chapel, on East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY, the 8th of April, 1866, and on each Sabbath thereafter, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock in the evening.

SIXTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—EVERETT Rooms, 34th-st. and 6th-av. Rev. E. G. BROOKS preaches SUNDAY AFTERNOON, April 22, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Their angels do always behold the face of my Father.* Seats free. All are cordially invited.

REV. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., OF Trinity Church, will deliver a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, April 22. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

A PRAYER MEETING IS HELD EVERY SATURDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, in the Social Rooms of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st.; entrance from 34th-st. Strangers are cordially invited.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. — NOBLE. Class-meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE Pastor. Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Audubon and the Bird Creation as Attesting the Wisdom and Goodness of God.*

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner 31st-st.—The last of the series of sermons on *The Church* will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, April 22, by Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, of this City on *The Relation of the Church to the State.*

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, the recently-appointed Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others affectionately invited to attend.

MENTAL AND CIVIL LIBERTY VS. THEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL BONDAGE—An able elucidation of this subject will be presented by H. P. CROZIER, Esq., before the Spiritualists, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Public invited.

AT THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Duffield-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, Rev. CHARLES B. SMITH will preach at 10½ and 3½ o'clock, 22d inst., (D. V.)

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. SPENCER will preach morning and afternoon, and Rev. E. F. REMINGTON evening. Services 10½, 3½, and 7½. Seats free.

REV. GEO. W BURNHAM WILL PREACH in Messiah's Church, 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., at 3 and 7½ P. M. Subjects: *The Divine Mirror* and *Perilous Times.* Prayer and Conference at 6 and 10½ A. M.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION—Mission Hall, No. 100 West 24th-st., near 6th-av. Rev. W. B. SUTHERLAND will preach SUNDAY EVENING, April 22, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., will preach at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, SUNDAY EVENING, April 22, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d-avs. Rev. W. H. BOOLE, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½. Subject for evening—*Total Abstinence.* Seats free.

ST. GEORGE'S MISSION CHAPEL, 19TH-st., near 1st-av., Rev. C. S. STEPHENSON, Minister. Services EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP EASTBURN of Massachusetts, will preach at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 35th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ A. M. and Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

REV. M. C. SUTPHEN (ASSOCIATE PASTOR elect of Dr. McElroy,) will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—ON 33D-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.—Preaching SUNDAY, April 22, MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. D. HENRY MILLER, of Trenton, N. J. Baptizing in the Evening.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, 3D-AV., between 77th and 78th sts. Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-School at 3 P. M.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector. Divine service in French THIS (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, CORNER Summit and Henry sts., Brooklyn.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the newly-appointed Pastor, Rev. J. A. ROCHE, late of Allen-st., New-York.

REV. EDWARD O. FLAGG, MORNING, 10½ o'clock; Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, the blind preacher, EVENING, 7½ o'clock, Church of the Resurrection, 35th-st. and 6th-av.

DR. MARSH WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY EVENING in New-Britain, Conn., on *Temperance and Revivals.*

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. T. C. STRONG, D. D., WILL OCCUPY the pulpit of Westminster Church, on SABBATH, April 22. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M.

## VIRGINIA.

### The Celebration of Jefferson's Birthday at the University of Virginia—The Jefferson Society—Its Former Members—The Annual Gathering of the Society—Reading of the Declaration of Independence—A Crowd of Virginia Belles Present—The Affair a Brilliant Success, &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Saturday, April 14, 1866.

In a recent letter I referred to the fact that the celebration of the birthday of THOMAS JEFFERSON, by the Jefferson Society of the University of Virginia, would no doubt be quite as successful an affair as was that of the Washington Society on the 22d of February, and the result of last night's proceedings proves the correctness of my supposition, for in every respect was it a creditable success, and the second most important event of the year at this institution. Before I proceed to describe the proceedings on the occasion, I will give you a brief sketch of the Jefferson Society, for with this literary association is connected the name of many an eminent man, whose first efforts as an orator or debater were made in the rooms of the Jefferson Society.

It was but a few months after the University went into operation, in 1825, that the first steps were taken for organizing a society for debate and literary exercises; and on the 14th of July, of that year, the following gentlemen were elected as officers of the Jefferson Society, viz.: EDGAR MASON, Moderator; JOHN H. LEE, Vice-Moderator; MANN A. PAGE, Secretary; and J. N. TAZEWELL, Librarian. It was not before the Jeffersonians had rival societies to contend with; the Patrick Henry Society, the Medical-Parthenon, Philomathean, and the Academic Societies successfully appeared and disappeared, the last and only permanent organization beside the Jefferson being the Washington Society, which was organized in 1836. Among the distinguished men who have been members of the Jefferson Society in their college days are the following: Judge Brockenbrough, of Virginia; C. T. Botts, Esq., Judge of the Supreme Court of California; Edgar A. Poe, of Virginia; Chapman Johnson, Esq., a very able Virginia lawyer; Senators Hunter, Preston, Stuart and Bocock of Virginia; Senator Tombs, of Georgia; W. F. Ritchie, Esq., editor of the Richmond *Enquirer* in its palmy days; Senator Wigfall, of South Carolina. It will be seen by the above that the society has turned out a number of prominent Secessionists, including Judge BOTTS, who wrote a pamphlet advocating secession in 1860. Among some noted individuals formerly Jeffersonians I may mention Phillip Barton Key, Clement C. Clay, William Old, Prof. Halcombe, Roger A. Pryor and John B. Baldwin, the latter of whom now bears on his shoulders the heavy responsibility of having refused to state to the Virginia Convention of 1861 President LINCOLN's proposal to evacuate Fort Sumter. By way of offset to these latter individuals I may name Prof. CHARLES S. VENABLES, Professor of Mathematics; Dr. JOHN S. DAVIS, Professor of Materia Medica; and JOHN B. MINOR, LL.D., Professor of Law, all of the present Faculty of the University. At the session of 1858-9—the last recorded in pamphlet form—there were no less than 129 members of the Jefferson Society. At present it numbers 112 members.

The Committee having the arrangements of the celebration of the 13th in charge were as follows: Messrs. T. R. Jaynes, Jr., son of Judge Jaynes, of Pittsburgh; W. W. Scott, J. C. Hutcheson, H. E. Coleman and T. M. Garnett, of Virginia; W. W. Foote, of Tennessee; J. U. Dennis, of Maryland, and J. E. Drake, of Alabama. Through the courtesy of Mr. WM. C. WICKHAM, the President of the Virginia Central Railroad, the Richmond Band was furnished with free transportation to and from the University. Yesterday and this morning the cars from Staunton and Richmond, on the Central Railroad, and those from Lynchburgh and Washington, and intermediate stations, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, brought quite a number of visitors to Charlottesville, all of whom were attracted by the interesting ceremonies announced to take place at the University.

The weather yesterday was delightfully mild and pleasant, a regular Southern Spring day, and this auspicious state of things made the Jeffersonians quite lively, as they felt sure that their celebration would be well attended. As on the 22d, the public hall was most tastefully decorated, the Speaker's stand being overhung with floral wreaths, just above which was the motto of the Society: "*Heoc olim memenisse juvabit.*" Half-past 7 P. M. was the hour named for commencing the exercises of the evening, but long before that hour every seat in the lower part of the hall was occupied, and truly was there a galaxy of Southern beauty present, the attendance of ladies being even more numerous than before. At 7:30 the President of the Jefferson Society, followed by the Committee of Arrangements, &c., escorting the faculty of the University, entered the hall, and as they took their seats on the platform the Richmond band—located in the gallery—discoursed some excellent music. The order of exercises included the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and an oration, with music by the band during the intervals. The reader of the evening was Mr. FRANK D. MOORE, son of Rev. Dr. MOORE, of Richmond. He was introduced to the assemblage by President EVERETT EARLY—one of the most talented young men in the University, and the most prominent of the graduates in Prof. MINOR's law class. The Declaration of Independence was declaimed by Mr. MOORE in a very eloquent style, and his creditable effort elicited hearty applause. After the music, the orator of the evening, Mr. HUGH R. GARDEN, Esq., of Sumpter, S. C., was introduced by President EARLY, and he proceeded to deliver in very good style, one of the ablest orations heard on any previous occasion of the kind for many years past. The subject was Christmas, and it was handled by Mr. GARDEN in a most masterly manner. It elicited the highest encomiums from the faculty and delighted all present.

At the conclusion of the literary exercises the assemblage adjourned to the lawn, and until a late hour the delightful evening and the music from the band led to quite a promenade concert. This celebration and that of the Washington Society reflected the highest credit upon the students, members of both associations, and also upon the faculty, and all may well feel proud of such desirable results. The next and last celebration of the year will be the Public Day, on which occasion the students graduate and the session terminates. This great event in the annual history of the University takes place on the 4th of July next.

H. H.

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### Important Decision.

*From the Macon Telegraph, April 12.*

The following case, which came off at the April Term of Sumter Superior Court, before His Honor ALEX. M. SPEER, will be read with unusual interest. The points decided are such as effect thousands of our citizens, and gives, on that account, a prominence to this decision beyond that which usually attaches to a decision of the Circuit Courts. We understand that the case will go up to the Supreme Court:

JAMES W. ARMSTRONG *vs.* COLUMBUS W. HAND.—Complaint on notes for value of three negroes sold in 1860. Plea, failure of consideration and breach of covenant, &c.

In Sumter Superior Court, April term, 1866, Col. JOSEPH ARMSTRONG and GEN. HOWELL COBB, representing the plaintiff, Messrs. HAWKINS and MCKAY for defendants.

The facts are briefly these: ARMSTRONG, plaintiff, on the 9th of January, 1860, sold three negroes to defendants for a given sum, and took their notes for the same, and now sues upon these notes. Plaintiff warranted titles that they were slaves or life. The defendants plead failure of consideration and breach of covenant of warranty, by the abolition of Slavery.

The Court held the covenant only warranted the title and *status* of the slaves, as the law then stood, and that the acts of the Government abolishing Slavery, repealed the covenant. The plaintiff was, therefore, entitled to recover the notes sued upon.

## RAILROADS.

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## DENTISTRY.

**AFTER A PRACTICE OF SEVEN YEARS** in Paris, TENISON, dentist, has returned and located himself at No. 279 4th-av., corner of 22d-st., and is prepared with new facilities to perform operations, and no mechanical work in the best manner and at the lowest rates; sets teeth from $15 upward; credentials from Marshal Pelessier, Duke de Malakoff, and others. No charge for consultations.

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## FINANCIAL.

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GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.

DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

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No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE** undersigned has been appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the estate funds and effects of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "Of proceedings against corporations in equity." All persons indebted to said Company are required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to the said receiver, at the office of the receiver, No. 31 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, by the 31st day of May, 1866. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company, are required to deliver the same to the said receiver, by the same day above mentioned. All the creditors of such Company are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said receiver by the said 31st day of May, 1866. And all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, are required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to such receiver, at his office, No. 31 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the said 31st day of May, 1866.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 3, 1866.

CYRUS CURTISS,
Receiver of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Co.

**LOST OR BURNED—ON THE NIGHT OF THE** 28th of March, at the fire No. 816 Broadway, occupied by Dr. Von Eisenberg, Certificate No. 587, for five thousand (5,000) shares; Certificate No. 583, for one thousand (1,000) shares of the Keystone Silver Mining Company of New-York, issued to and standing in the name of David Bush; also four (4) Certificates for one hundred (100) shares each, and one certificate for fifty (50) shares, all of which are in the same Company, issued to and standing in the name of L. G. Bingham, and six (6) Certificates, Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 32 and 34, for one hundred (100) shares each, of the Vedder Silver Mining Company of New-York, issued to and standing in the name of W. F. Toombs—the aggregate amount being about one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.) The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, as transfer has been stopped, and the companies applied to for a new issue. $100 reward will be given to any one who will bring the same to Dr. VON EISENBERG, No. 816 Broadway.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 16, 1866.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** the Assistant Treasurers United States at New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and the Designated Depositary at Baltimore, have been instructed to discontinue receiving deposits on account of temporary loan for Clearing-house purposes at Five per cent. per annum, on and after May 1, 1866, from which date all certificates outstanding and unpaid will carry Four per cent. interest per annum.

On said 1st day of May, and until further notice, said Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositary will receive such deposits in lawful money, and issue therefor Clearing-house Certificates, payable on demand, in legal-tender notes, with interest at Four per cent. per annum.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

APRIL 2, 1866.

**NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COON CREEK OIL, LUMBER AND MINING COMPANY.** You are hereby notified and requested to attend the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, No. 23 South-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1866, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for the reduction of the capital stock of this Company, $500,000 to $20,000.

TRUSTEES.

W. S. CARMAN, O. H. P. ARCHER,
J. C. MILLER, P. BURDICK.
WM. MACKELLAR, J. DAVIS,
J. WEIDENFELD.

A. RAMSEY, Secretary.

**OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN OIL AND MINING COMPANY,** No. 22 William-st., New-York. —To the Stockholders of the American Oil Mining Company: Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company is hereby called, to be held at the office of said Company, at No. 22 William-st. in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, at which meeting it will be proposed to diminish the capital stock of said Company from $1,500,000 to $150,000. JOHN BLOODGOOD, JAMES H. STEBBINS, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, BENJAMIN NATHAN, a majority of the Trustees.

S. M. COCKEIN, Secretary.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW YORK, April 4, 1866.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS** of this Company will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 16th day of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE ROAD CO., JAMAICA, April 18, 1866.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE** stockholders of this Company will be held at the Hotel of Francis McHugh, in the village of Jamaica, on THURSDAY, the third day of May next, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT STEELE, Secretary.

**NOTICE.—COON CREEK OIL, LUMBER AND MINING COMPANY.**—The annual election for eleven Trustees of this Company will be held at their office, No. 23 South-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1866, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Secretary.

**TROY, SALEM AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.**—The Coupons of May 1, of the Troy, Salem and Rutland Railroad Company's Bonds will be paid at the National Bank of the State of New-York. H. C. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

April 20, 1866.

**THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK WILL** remove on 1st of May to their new banking-rooms, Nos. 14, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., northeast corner of Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.

**COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS** and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

## DIVIDENDS.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President. W. H. FOSTER, Cashier. W. H. SANFORD, Asst. Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1866.

**DIVIDEND.**

A dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. has been this day declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable, free from Government tax, on the 1st day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to May 1, inclusive. HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. Co., CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5, 1866.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT** PER CENT. (less United States Government tax,) upon the capital stock of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, has been declared payable on the 25th day of April inst., at the office of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, and until the 15th day of May next, and after the latter date, at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on the 14th day of April inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 26th day of April. WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK. NEW-YORK, April 18, 1866.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE** per cent. has been declared, payable free of Government tax, on and after the first day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**INTERESTING TO THOSE ABOUT TO MOVE.**

MOVING DAY BEING ON THE FIRST OF MAY,

We invite the public to examine our stock of

MATTRESSES,
BEDDING AND
FEATHERS,

in which we offer the greatest inducement to economical housekeepers, at an unprecedented reduction. Call, examine and satisfy yourselves at

E. HEYMAN & CO.'S,
No. 250 Canal-st., and
No. 374 Hudson-st.

**DISINFECTING FLUID OF 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.**

Thousands of gallons were used in 1843 and '48 in the hospitals, prisons, hotels and private dwellings with unqualified success; it does not smell or stain, and may be sprinkled in sick rooms, water-closets, &c., and all effluvias instantly disappear.

For sale by the manufacturer,

J. W. FEUCHTWANGER,
No. 55 Cedar-st., N. Y.

**HUNDERLPFURD & CO., PRACTICAL** gardeners and florists, No. 947 Broadway, and No. 177 5th-av., first florists above 22d-st. Vines pruned, gardens laid out, lots at Greenwood cared for by the season; baskets, bouquets, wreaths and crosses, of natural flowers, made up at the shortest notice. Constantly on hand, choice variety of cut flowers and plants.

**OFFICERS OF THE NAVY WHO LOST** their personal effects when serving on vessels lost or destroyed, can recover pay for the same by the recent act of Congress. We have the proper forms for application. L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

**NAVAL OFFICERS, BY RECENT ACT** of Congress, are entitled to one month's pay for loss of personal effects. Also, prizes *Bermuda* and *Andromeda*, payable at the U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY, No. 243 Broadway.

**COMBS, BANDS, &C., SELLING AT REDUCED** prices, to close out stock before 1st of May; also, everything repaired at comb stores, No. 947 Broadway, and No. 177 5th-av., 4 doors above 22d-st.

**STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, &c.**—BY the load or room, for any term of years. Office No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av. H. G. HARGER.

**THE LAST FRENCH CLASSES UNDER** A. A. FAVARGER, with special advantages for teachers and scholars. See "Instruction."

## AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

**UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.**

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell, on THURSDAY, April 26, 1866, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 1 o'clock P. M., by order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,

THREE THOUSAND BALES UPLAND AND GULF COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. AMORY, and may be seen in the bale at the Continental Stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

**CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.**

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, in the City of New-York, the following real estate:

1. Gore of land north side of Chambers-st., near William-st.
2. Parcel of land east side of Corlears-st., between Front and Water sts.
3. Block bounded by Hoboken, West and Canal sts.
4. Lot south side of 35th-st., near 3d-av.
5. Lot north side of 56th-st., near 5th-av.
6. Two lots north and south sides of 49th-st., on east Lexington-av.
7. Six lots, north and south sides 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
8. Two blocks of land between 67th and 68th sts., 5th, Madison and 5th avs.
9. Seventy-four lots between 51st and 57th sts., 3d and 4th avs.
10. Two lots west side of 4th-av., between 75th and 76th sts.
11. Thirty-eight lots 77th and 78th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
12. Thirty-five lots 79th and 80th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
13. Thirty-four lots 81st and 82d sts., Madison and 5th avs.
14. Two lots south side 82d-st., near 4th-av.
15. One lot southwest corner 130th-st. and 12th-av.
16. Two lots north side 79th-st., south side 80th-st., near 3d-av.
17. Eight lots west side of 9th-av., 94th and 95th sts.
18. Lot east side of 2d-av., near 78th-st.
19. Thirty-seven lots south side 79th-st. and 3d and 4th avs.
20. Forty-five lots 74th and 75th sts., 3d and 4th avs.

Warrantee deeds will be given.

Lithographic maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on or after May 10 next.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of twenty dollars on each lot, to be paid at the Comptroller's Office each day immediately after the sale. Twenty per cent. on June 1 next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; and the balance, (seventy per cent.,) or any portion thereof, at the option of the purchaser, may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from June 1, 1866, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The amount on bond and mortgage may be paid off at any time within the five years, on giving one month's notice to the Comptroller; or it may be paid in installments of not less than five hundred dollars, on any day when interest is due within the five years.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole property is disposed of.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, HALL OF RECORDS, April 19, 1866.

**25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION,**
APRIL 25, 1866.

NEW-YORK, April 12, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their thirty-sixth auction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS

of fresh mined Scranton coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of May next.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

Terms: 50 cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of 7 cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the Office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

**SALE OF ARMY WAGONS.**

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals are invited for the purchase of 570 army wagons, in lots of not less than 25.

These wagons are worn, but still serviceable for road and farming purposes.

Proposals will be received until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, May 9. Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the wagons. The right to reject all bids considered too low is reserved.

These wagons are at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol, and can be seen by applying to Col. TOMPKINS, the Quartermaster in charge.

Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his post-office address, indorsed "Proposals to Purchase Army Wagons," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief-Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

**LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.**

Will be sold at Newbern, North Carolina, a large amount of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue daily until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below, is sold:

Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, Old Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leather, Sling Carts, Gins complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

JASPER MYERS, Brevet Captain Ordnance Department, U. S. A.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, NEWBERN.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

**HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**
MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 23, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at No. 65 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood and walnut parlor suite, in satin, extension dining tables, etageres, centre and card tables, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, chairs and easy chairs, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curled hair and straw mattresses, fine French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, satin and lace curtains, cut glass, China and silver-plated ware, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Liberty-st.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

**ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**
MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CHANDELIERS, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 53 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., all the elegant furniture of said house, viz.: Richly carved rosewood parlor suites, marble-top etageres, centre and fancy tables, elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, satin, damask and lace curtains; rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, oak dining-room furniture, enameled bedroom suites, palliasses, straw and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, china and glass ware, together with the kitchen utensils. Also, all the elegant chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c.

Catalogues at No. 28 Liberty-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

**HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**
MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on FRIDAY, April 27, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the residence No. 39 East 33d-st., between Madison and 4th avs., all the handsome rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak parlor, bedroom, and dining-room furniture; pier and mantle mirrors; rosewood piano-forte, Pape, of Paris, maker; satin and lace curtains; medallion, Wilton and velvet carpets; China and glass, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at No. 28 Liberty-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

**HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**
CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, April 24, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at No. 72 Rivington-st., near Allen-st., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant carved walnut parlor suites, in green silk reps; carved walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs and easy chairs, lace curtains, fine feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curled hair mattresses, mahogany extension dining tables, oak dining chairs, &c.; Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 28 Liberty-st.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

**GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**
CHINA AND GLASS WARE, CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 26, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at No. 38 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., all the furniture in said house, viz.: walnut dining-tables and chairs, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs and easy chairs, bookcases, chandeliers, hair and straw mattresses, china and glass ware, velvet and Brussels carpets, together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 28 Liberty-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

**HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**
CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, April 28, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at No. 157 East 14th-st., near 2d-av., all the handsome rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, mirrors, carpets, China and glass, &c. Catalogues at No. 28 Liberty-st.

**DOCKS AND SLIPS, MARKET CELLARS** and other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York to be leased at public auction.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, docks and slips, market cellars and other Corporation property, for a term of years from the 1st day of May, 1866.

Catalogues, containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had on application to the Collector of the City Revenue, at this office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, N. Y., March 15, 1866.

LATOUR & TOWER, Auctioneers.

**WILL SELL ON MONDAY, APRIL 23,** at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 345 Broome-st., a quantity of crockery and glass ware, the remaining stock of a large crockery house just closed; also a lot of furniture, carpets, pictures, clocks, vases, &c.; two good writing desks, office chairs, &c. The attention of dealers is called to the above sale.

A. CASS, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION SALE OF 31 COTTAGE PLOTS** and a new dwelling-house at Fort Lee, on MONDAY, the 23d of April, at the Pavilion Hotel at 1 P. M.; sale positive, to close an estate. A. CASS, Auctioneer. Maps can be seen and particulars obtained of J. COYTE. Steamers *T. E. Hulse* and *A. Winants* leave foot of Christopher and Spring sts., at 9:30 A. M.

## AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

**HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**
CHINA AND GLASSWARE, CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock, at No. 54 Lexington-av., between 25th and 26th sts., all the furniture contained in said house, viz.: Carved walnut parlor suites in crimson and green reps, dining tables, chairs in morocco, buffets, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, chairs and easy chairs, rosewood centre and card tables, etageres, &c.; hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, China and glassware, damask and satin curtains, mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c., together with the Kitchen Furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 28 Liberty-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

**ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**
ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CHINA AND GLASS WARE, CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at No. 168 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house, viz.: Carved rosewood parlor suites, etageres, centre tables, French bedsteads, washstands, chairs, and easy chairs, hair and straw mattresses, satin and lace curtains, China and glassware, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 28 Liberty-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

**HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**
MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on FRIDAY, April 27, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at No. 11 University-place, northeast corner of 8th-st., all the furniture in said house, viz: Mahogany parlor suites in hair cloth, mahogany and walnut bedroom suites, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, lace curtains, chandeliers, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 28 Liberty-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

**GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**
CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at No. 148 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., a general assortment of rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gas fixtures, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at No. 28 Liberty-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

**BILLIARD TABLES, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, &c.**

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on SATURDAY, April 28, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the National, No. 499 3d-av., between 35th and 36th-sts., four rosewood full size Billiard Tables complete, Phelan's patent; Mirrors, a number of fine Oil Paintings and Engravings, together with the whole of the bar and billiard room fixtures, &c. Catalogues at No. 28 Liberty-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**HANDSOME HORSES, PHAETON AND HARNESS**—By EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-MORROW, 23d inst., at 9½ A. M., at the stable, No. 23 East 16th-st., a span of large bay carriage horses, 16 hands, sound and kind, and a very desirable family team.

Also, a fine

PARK PHAETON,

but little used. Also, coach harness, blankets, &c.

The above will positively be sold, without any reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M., at No. 176 West 43d-st., all the handsome furniture, made by Roux, and in perfect order; velvet and Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

**HAVING GIVEN UP THE BUSINESS OF** manufacturing machinists' tools, I will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 A. M., at Nos. 475, 477 and 479 1st-av., a steam engine, boiler, pump and connections, several large lathes, planers, gear cutters, and a variety of other tools; a large lot of patterns of various machines, and a steam sleigh and tender.

WM. L. MILLER.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.**—NOTICE IS hereby given that a Limited Partnership for the transaction of a general Foreign and Domestic Mercantile Exchange and Commission Business, has been entered into by and between HERMAN R. BALTZER, residing at Southfield, in the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, and WILLIAM G. TAAKS, residing in the City, County and State of New-York, and BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE," a Banking Corporation, located at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany, and WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN, GUSTAV MEVISSEN, ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM and JACOB VOM RATH, all residing in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, pursuant to and by virtue of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York and the acts amendatory thereof.

The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is BALTZER & TAAKS.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is a general foreign and domestic mercantile exchange and commission business.

The names of all the general and special partners interested in the said partnership are the said Herman R. Baltzer, William G. Taaks, Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, in which partnership the said Herman R. Baltzer and William G. Taaks are the general partners, and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath are the special partners, and their respective places of residence are as follows: that is to say, the said Herman R. Baltzer resides in the town of Southfield, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; the said William G. Taaks resides in the City, County and State of New-York in the United States of America; and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie is located and resident at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany; and the said William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath all reside in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany.

The said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, as one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents; and the said William L. Deichmann, one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-three cents; and the said Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, three of the said special partners, have each contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents in United States currency, making the amount contributed in the aggregate by the said special partners the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in United States currency.

The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the twentieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the said copartnership is to continue until and terminate upon the thirty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Dated New-York, April 20, 1866.

H. R. BALTZER,
W. G. TAAKS.
BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
GUSTAV MEVISSEN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
JACOB VOM RATH,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**—The firm of WHITTAM & LAWRENCE, Tobacconists, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th February, 1866. The business of the firm will be settled by I. C. LAWRENCE, who will continue the business in his own name at the old stand, No. 395 Pearl-st., New-York.

H. E. WHITTAM.
I. C. LAWRENCE.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1866.

**NOTICE.**—MR. SAMUEL F. BARGER BECOMES a partner in our firm from this date.

M. M. FREEMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1866.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that on the 13th day of April, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of May, 1866:

A panel of 100 Petit Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts I. and II.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I. and II.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts I. and II.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

**INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.**—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has granted to the Stationers, Lithographers and Printers all the facilities required by them for imprinting revenue stamps upon the following: Checks, Satisfaction of Judgments, Warehouse Receipts, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Sheriffs' Returns, Bills of Lading, Certificates of Stock, Passage Tickets, Brokers' Notes or other indebtedness, Pawners' Checks, Protests, Original Process, Weighers' Returns, Proxies, Powers of Attorney, Receipts, &c. &c. The convenience of this is too well known to our bankers and merchants to need further explanation. Stamps in this form have to be paid for in cash by the trade, hence orders should be accompanied with the amount required therefor.

## PROPOSALS

**CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.**

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office (Rotunda City Hall Park) until 11 o'clock A. M., of MONDAY, the 30th of April, 1866, for the construction of a Wharf and Coal Shed at or near the foot of 173d-st., Harlem River.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposal for constructing Wharf and Coal Shed at or near the foot of 173d-st., Harlem River," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on application at the Engineer's Office, No. 73 East 86th-st., near 4th-av.

Blank forms of bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, April 19, 1866.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**TO STATIONERS.**—FOR SALE—AN INTEREST in a long-established house, as the senior partner wishes to retire on account of ill health. The business is with banks, incorporated companies, bankers, brokers, merchants, manufacturers, &c., &c. None but reliable persons need apply, and in all cases with real name, address and references; state amount of capital at command, and if experienced in the trade. Communications treated as strictly confidential. Address BLUE LAID, Post-office, New-York.

**$2,000 TO $4,000.**—WANTED, A PARTNER, with the above amount; must be thoroughly experienced in the advertising business and used to the control of canvassers. Business established. To the right man a salary with participation in profits will be allowed. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

**ANY YOUNG MAN DESIROUS OF ENGAGING** in a good, legitimate business, can buy at a sacrifice a first-class real estate business by addressing BROKER, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

**PARTNER WITH $5,000 WANTED**—TO extend a cash manufacturing business. Address, appointing interview, H. C. KELLOGG, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—ANY PERSON WHO WILL INVEST $2,000, I will give a sure chance to make $10,000 in a very short time as partner. Apply at store No. 115 Bleecker-st.

## DRY GOODS

**PARIS CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,**
LACE POINTS, ROTONDES, BURNOUS,
CLOTH GARMENTS, &c., &c.

O'SULLIVAN & GREIG

having opened their

NEW STORE, NO. 771 BROADWAY,

are now prepared to show

GREAT NOVELTIES

in the above goods,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

**AT LEGRAIN'S—THIS WEEK.**
GRAND OPENING OF NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.

PLAIN SILK NEW SHADES, just received from Paris.
STRIPED FOULARD SILK at $1 25, quality of $2.

WOOLEN DRESS GOODS.
EXTRA RICH LAMA TISSUE, in new designs.
Large choice of NOVELTIES in POIL DE CHENE.
PRINTED ALPACA FOULARD at 60c. pr. yd., worth $1.
PLAIDED AND CHECKED POPLINS for traveling dresses.

TAFFETAS, POPLINS, for Summer dresses, at $1 38 per yard.

RICH NOVELTIES in SILK GRENADINE—all silk; also in TISSUE GRENADINE.

PLAIN GRENADINE BAREGE, fine colors in all widths, at half price.

ALPACA LUSTRE, POPLIN ALPACA, and REPS ALPACA, in all the new shades.

500 pieces PRINTED JACONETS, at 38c. worth 50c., perfectly fast colors and guaranteed FRENCH GOODS.

PRINTED FRENCH PERCALES and ORGANDIES, just landed.

WHITE MASEILLES for dresses; also PIQUES, at 65 and 75 cents, worth $1.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK GOODS just received.
BLACK GRENADINE BAREGE, in all widths.
BLACK CREPE MORETZ and FRENCH BAREGE.
BLACK LAMA TISSUE, best goods ever imported.
BLACK ALL SILK GRENADINES.
BLACK GOODS for traveling dresses, &c., &c.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, and
No. 1 Waverley-place.

**MOURNING DEPARTMENT.**

A fine assortment of Mourning and part Mourning Goods of every kind, for Spring and Summer wear, at RETAIL

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

**UPHOLSTERY GOODS—PRICES REDUCED.**

At Retail, a New and Elegant stock of BROCATELS, PLUSHES, REPS, CHAIN LAINES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, &c.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

given to the furnishing and fitting up of houses, steamboats and hotels.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

**LACES AT REDUCED PRICES.**

Black and White Thread Lace Shawls, Capes, Coiffures, Barbes, Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c. Also, Black and White Lama Lace Shawls, &c., &c., at retail, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

**ELEGANT PARIS MADE CLOAKS.**

Also, a fine assortment of our own manufacture, latest Spring designs, at retail,

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

**LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS.**

Breakfast Robes, Robes de Chambre, Corset Covers, Skirts, Chemises, Waists, Caps, Underclothing, Children's Dresses, &c., &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

**SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.**

PLAIN BLACK, COLORED AND FANCY SILKS in great variety, at retail,

BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

**DRESS GOODS—PRICES REDUCED!**

AT RETAIL—A fine assortment of IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS, MOHAIRS, CHALLIES, GRENADINES, MOZAMBIQUES, ORGANDIES, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

**CLOAKS ON MONDAY, APRIL 23,**
AT LEGRAIN'S.

OPENING OF A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS, in all the NEWEST STYLES AND DESIGNS OF THE SEASON.

ALSO A BEAUTIFUL AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF LAMA LACE POINTS AND SHAWLS, from $20 to $100.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

**AT O. & J. MOWBRAY'S.**

Heavy black silks, only $1 37½, cost to import $2.
Colored dress silks, $1 50 to $3 50.
Black corded silk for basques, $1 75 and $2.
Check silks, $1 25.
Children's silk cloaks, from $3 to $12.
Ladies' cloths in great variety at low prices.

No. 214 Bowery, between Spring and Prince.
No. 269 Grand, corner Forsyth.

**AT O. & J. MOWBRAY'S,**

SILK BASQUES, $15 to $75.
SILK CIRCULARS, $15 to $60.
SILK SACQUES, $15 to $50.
ENGLISH WALKING SACQUES, in cloth, from $5 up.

No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth.
No. 214 Bowery, between Spring and Prince.

**CLOTH AND CASSIMERE FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.**—Our $1 25 cassimere cost one month ago $1 75. Purchasers can effect a great saving by calling at O. & J. MOWBRAY'S,

No. 269 Grand, corner of Forsyth.
No. 214 Bowery, between Spring and Prince.

**SPRING FASHIONS.**

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
Cloth and Silk Sacques and Basques;
Cloakings, Mantillas, Silks, Trimmings, &c.,

At CAMPBELL'S EMPORIUM,
No. 898 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

**DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!**

A new dress goods department has just been added to the GREAT CLOAK AND SILK WAREHOUSE of O. & J. MOWBRAY, all of recent purchase, at a tremendous reduction, ranging in price from 31c. per yard up.

No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth.
No. 214 Bowery, between Spring and Prince sts.

**LET IT BE DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD,**
**VALENTINE & CO.**

Have no connection with any retail store on Broadway or elsewhere, and that the only place where the bargains we offer can be secured at retail is at

NO. 12 4TH-AV.

New Lots LINENS and TOWELS.
New Lots LINEN TABLE and FLOOR DAMASK.
New Lots LINEN SHEETING.
New Lots SWISS and JACONET MUSLINS.
New Lots DRESS GOODS.
New Lots WHITE MARSEILLES.
New Lots LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
New Lots LINEN and SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
New Lots MITTS, GLOVES and HOSE.
New Lots LADIES' and GENTS' UNDERWEAR.
New Lots GENTS' SHIRTS and COLLARS.
New Lots LADIES' SKIRTS and ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
New Lots CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.
New Lots BUTTONS and DRESS TRIMMINGS.
New Lots CURTAIN MUSLINS.
New Lots LADIES' LINEN SETS.
New Lots PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS.
New Lots FANS, HAIR-NETS, COILS and BRAIDS.
New Lots ALPACA BRAIDS, 36 yards for $1.
New Lots REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS.
CLOSING 1,000 HEAVY-WROUGHT FINE BLACK SILK MANTLES, at $5.
CLOSING LADIES' EMBROIDERED SLEEVES, at $1 a pair.
CLOSING DOLLAR KID GLOVES at 50c. a pair.

AT NO. 12 4TH-AV.
VALENTINE & CO.

**SHIRTINGS! SHIRTINGS! SHIRTINGS!**

AT LAMBERT'S, NO. 523 GREENWICH-ST.,
HEAVY SHEETING and SHIRTING AT 25c.
MERRIMACK, ALL THE BEST PRINTS,
FROM 20c. TO 22c.
CLOTH FOR LADIES' SACKING,
AT 8, 9 AND 10 SHILLINGS PER YARD.
HEAVY BLACK SILKS VERY CHEAP.

**AT GEORGE KEYES', NO. 343 8TH-AV.,** new plain-colored Silks, in Spring shades; also, Black Silks, good quality and high lustre; and Gros Grain, (some with white edges,) suitable for mantles and dresses, and from 50 cents to $1 per yard less than down prices. 1,000 Silk Sun Umbrellas and Parasols of a superior quality.

## DRY GOODS.

# GREAT BARGAINS!!! AT THE GREAT WET GOODS SALE!!

HURRAH! FOR THE PRICES OF 1860.
LEAKY SHIPS AND SALT WATER HAVE DONE FOR THE PEOPLE WHAT MANUFACTURERS DECLINED TO DO.
WHAT IS THAT?
GIVEN THEM CHEAP GOODS.
GREAT WET GOODS SALE ON MONDAY, OF AN IMMENSE LOT OF GOODS, ONLY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED, COMPRISING 10,000 YDS. WET SHIRTING MUSLINS, ALL QUALITIES AND ALL PRICES.
ALSO, WET CRASHES, WET TOWELS AND WET SHIRTING LINENS AT HALF PRICE.
GENTS' AND LADIES' WET HDKFS., SWISSES, AND TABLE LINENS AT HALF PRICE.
GREAT SALE CASSIMERES, SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT,
50c., 75c., $1. GREAT BARGAINS.
GREAT SALE DRESS GOODS AT 23c., 28c., 31c., 37½c., UP.
GREAT SALE PRINTS, NEW STYLES.
GREAT SALE ALPACA, 28c., 31c., 37c., 50c., UP.
GREAT SALE OF LADIES CLOTHS.
GREAT SALE BLACK AND WHITE SKIRTS.
ALL AT PANIC PRICES.

N. B. In calling particular attention to this sale, we wish simply to add that our wet goods are only slightly soiled, and comprise bargains seldom met with. All who need MUSLINS, or any of the other goods, ought not to let this opportunity pass without buying.

CUT THIS OUT TO REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

# FOSTER BROTHERS,
# NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.
# FOSTER & WELSH,

NO. 227 8TH-AV. NEAR 22D-ST.

WILL OPEN DURING THE PRESENT WEEK THE FOLLOWING GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
AUCTION LOT OF PLAID ALPACAS AT 25c., AT 31c., AT 37½c., AT 44c., AT 50c.
AUCTION LOT OF PLAID POPLINS AT 31¼c., AT 37½c., AT 44c., AT 50c.
AUCTION LOT OF BLACK ALPACAS AT 28c., AT 31¼c., AT 37½c., AT 44c., AT 50c.
AUCTION LOT OF COLORED ALPACAS AT 31¼c., AT 37½c., AT 44c., AT 50c., AT 62½c.
AUCTION LOT OF CHENE POPLINS AT 37½c., WORTH 50c.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!! MUSLINS!!!
HEAVY UNBLEACHED, 18c.
HEAVY YARD WIDE, 20c.
THE HEAVIEST YARD WIDE, 25c.
THE FINEST YARD WIDE, 25c.
GOOD FINE WHITE, 18c.
VERY HEAVY WHITE, 22c.
WIDER AND FINER WHITE, 25c.
WIDE AND HEAVY WHITE, 28c.
EXTRA YARD WIDE WHITE, 31c.
ALSO, AUCTION LOT OF TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS IN GREAT VARIETY.
AUCTION LOT OF TOWELINGS AT 12½c., AT 15c., AT 20c., AT 25c., AT 31¼c. THE BEST MERRIMACK PRINTS, 22c. ALL THE OTHER BEST MAKES AS CHEAP IN PROPORTION.
ALSO, AUCTION LOT OF LADIES' CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
AUCTION LOT OF BALMORALS, $1 50.
SUN UMBRELLAS! SUN UMBRELLAS!!
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! PARASOLS!!!
SUN UMBRELLAS AT $1 25, AT $1 50, AT $2 00.
HANDSOME PARASOLS AT $3, AT $3 50, AT $4.
OUR ASSORTMENT OF THESE GOODS IS ONE OF THE BEST IN THE CITY, AND OF THE VERY BEST MANUFACTURE.

!!! GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!!

741 AT HARRINGTON'S STORE, 741
BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.
ALL KINDS OF UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
Window Shades (patent fixture) $3.
Lace and Nottingham Curtains, Vestibule Curtains,
11-4 Marseilles Quilts, $5; Crib Quilts, $2.
RICHARDSON'S FAMILY LINENS, IN
Napkins $2 38 per dozen; Figured Linen Lawns, 50 cents.
BARNSLEY 10-4 SHEETINGS, $1 65.
Cornices, Tassels, Loops, Picture Nails, &c.
Tidys, Hand-made and Woven do., Pillow Covers.
Hollands by the piece or yard, all colors.
Slip Covers, Stripes, Damasks and Linens.
CUT AND MADE by the BEST CUTTER in the City.

**JAMES A. HEARN & SON**

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY
SPECIAL NOVELTIES
IN
SILK AND CLOTH GARMENTS.

Also,
An elegant assortment of
BRUSSELS THREAD
AND
LAMA SHAWLS.

NO. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE 9TH-ST.

**JAMES A. HEARN & SON.**
NO 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE 9TH-ST.

BLACK SILKS
FOR
MANTILLAS AND DRESSES.

BONNET'S celebrated Black Silks imported expressly for their MANTILLA DEPARTMENT, and universally admitted to be the best silks made; also, a large variety of other good makes of DRAP DE FRANCE, GROS GRAIN, TAFFETA and GROS DU RHINE, which they offer at the lowest market price. All goods GUARANTEED to be what they are represented.

ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS have been added during the past week to their POPULAR STOCK of

FANCY SILKS
AT ONE DOLLAR A YARD.

FIFTY PIECES
PLAIN COLORED SILKS
reduced to correspond with recent purchases.

**JAMES A. HEARN & SON,**
NO. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.
MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

NOW OPEN, a very complete assortment of desirable MOURNING MATERIALS, suitable for first class trade

GRENADINE BAREGES,
SILK BAREGE CANVAS
and DELAINES
in single and double widths and in various qualities.

BOMBAZINES, TAMISES, CANTON CLOTHS, RUSSEL CORDS and POPLIN ALPACCAS in all qualities.

J. A. H. & SON desire to call special attention to their BLACK ALPACCAS, of which they have just purchased a very large stock at remarkably low prices.

THEY ARE OFFERING
YARD WIDE ALPACCAS, first rate quality at 50c.
Extra good qualities at 60c., 70c., and 80c. Same as they have been selling for 80c., 90c. and $1.

YARD AND A HALF WIDE ALPACCAS,
$1
WORTH $1 50.

**A. T. STEWART & CO.**

offer at retail
AXMINSTER CARPETS, IN NEW STYLES,
at $5 50 per yard.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,
at $2 50 per yard.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS,
at $1 50 per yard.
Also,
NEW PATTERNS OF MOQUETTE,
WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS,
CANTON MATTINGS,
RUGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.,
at relatively low prices.
Broadway and 10th-st.

**SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS.**

NOW OPEN
AT
LAKE & McCREERY'S
A large assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS,
OF THE
NEWEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES.
The stock comprises all the
NOVELTIES IN PARIS CLOAKS,
as well as a large assortment of our own manufacture.
NO. 471 BROADWAY.

**FROM AUCTION—VERY CHEAP.**

500 pieces of Fancy Dress Goods, very rich in quality and style, 31c. per yard.
70 pieces of Black Silks for Dresses and Sacques, elegant quality, 10c., 12½c., 14c. and upward.
16 cases of Table Damasks and Linens.
8 cases of Linen Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Diapers, &c.
10 dozen of Cloth Table and Piano Covers, plain rentres, gilt edges.
40 dozen Embossed and Printed do., do.
100 white Quilts, 11¼, only $3 50. Large lot of Lace and Muslin Curtains, all of which will be sold much below the present prices.

ADOLF KUSTER, No. 225 8th-av.

**FAMILY MOURNING.**

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

We offer some MOST EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS, from auction, consisting of FRENCH BOMBAZINES, 6-4 DELAINES, TAMISE CLOTHS, GRENADINES, GRENADINE BAREGES, CANVAS BAREGE, MARETZ'S, SPANISH CRAPES, TAMARTINES, CHALLY CLOTHS, &c., &c.

N. B.—Just received, a splendid line of ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, at a great reduction.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

**ELEGANT SILK MANTILLAS AND BASQUES.**

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.

The very latest novelties will be opened on Monday, April 23.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

**CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,**
Modern and Antique,
THREAD-LACE POINTS.
In best qualities.
J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st.,
Third door below Amity.

**MOURNING BONNETS! MOURNING BONNETS!**

The largest and handsomest stock ever offered. Prices greatly reduced. N. B.—A SUPERIOR STOCK of SHAWLS, plain and trimmed, very cheap FROM AUCTION.

W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

**COOPER INSTITUTE CARPET-STORE.**

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, at $1 50 per yard.
THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., &c., &c., equally low,
At J. HYATT'S, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute.

**GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 8TH-AV.,** will open on MONDAY a magnificent assortment of low, medium and first-class dress goods, bought at the late auction sales, suitable for Spring and Summer; also shawls and mantles, all at low prices.

**CARPETINGS.—GEORGE KEYES,** No. 343 8th-av., will exhibit on Monday new Spring tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpetings, oil-cloths, rugs, mats, matting, table and piano covers, window shades, (new designs,) lace curtains, &c., at popular prices.

## DRY GOODS.

**SMILLIE & CO.**

No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

GREAT BARGAINS

Will be offered at retail on Monday, purchased since the great fall in the price of GOLD, comprising

COLORED ALPACAS, L NO'S FRENCH POPLINS, FOULARD DE INDUS, MOHAIRS, GOAT'S HAIR, OXONIANS, PRINTS, CAMBRICS, ORGANDIES, GRENADINES, WHITE AND COLORED CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH with BROCHE FIGURES, OXONIANS for SEASIDE WEAR, STRIPED MOIRE ANTIQUES, JASPE LUXON, MOURNING GOODS, CLOAKS, JACKETS, BASQUINES, CIRCULARS in SILK AND LACE, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

All at half cost of importation

SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A SITUATION** as nurse; has much experience in the care of the sick, either lady or gentlemen; no objection to the country, and is a good housekeeper. Call or address Mrs. DOWNING, 109 Clinton-place, near Macdougal-st.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT** American girl as ladies' maid; is a first-class dressmaker, and dresses hair in all the French styles. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 West 25th-st.

**WANTED—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE DESIRES** to find a situation for an experienced English nurse, to go into the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 257 West 23d-st., between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

**AT THE INSTITUTE FOR SELECT SERVANTS,** No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., can be found constantly on hand, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., well-recommended German, French, English, Irish, Scotch and American cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general houseworkers, &c. Also, male help of all kinds.

### MALES.

**WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND HIS** wife, situations; the man as coachman and gardener, and the woman as chambermaid or nurse; country preferred; refer to their last employer. Inquire of JAMES MULLIGAN, No. 14 Vandewater-st., New-York; or address J. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—BY J. SMITH, SEEDSMAN, NO. 65** Liberty-st., New-York, to procure a situation on a gentleman's place for a Scotch gardener, that I can recommend as a first-rate practical gardener. Apply as above.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE** young man, to take care of horses, milk cows, and make himself generally useful. Address for two days, F. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—BY A YOUNG PHYSICIAN AND** thorough druggist, the charge of a drug store. M. D., No. 36 Hester-st., New-York.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED—150 CANVASSERS TO SOLICIT ADVERTISEMENTS** for Kellogg's U. S. Mercantile Register. Best advertising medium for business men. Inducements liberal. Only men of first-rate address, character, ability and experience need apply, between 10½ and 12½ A. M. KELLOGG, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 116 Nassau-st.

**WANTED.—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE,** are making as high as $20 per day with "The Great Labor Saver," worth $20 to any family. Only $3 to $10 capital required. Send stamp for particulars.

R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago.

**WANTED—A COOK, LAUNDRESS AND ASSISTANT** laundress, to go to the country, either North of Ireland or Scotch. Apply for three days, from 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning, at No. 93 9th-st.

**WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK, WASHER** and ironer in a private family; must come well recommended; Protestant preferred. Inquire at No. 34 West 11th-st.

**WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 18 TO 20 YEARS** of age, who lives with his parents, to make himself generally useful in a store. Address, with references, H., Box No. 2221 Post-office, New-York.

**WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, A GOOD** trimmer and button-hole maker, one who can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's machine. Apply at No. 159 West 4th-st., second floor.

**WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS PLUMBERS.** Steady employment, and $3 25 per day will be paid. Apply at No. 190 Fulton-av., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

S. WOOD.

**COMPOSITOR WANTED—TO WORK IN A** country office near the City. Address LONG ISLAND TIMES, Flushing, L. I.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**COUNTRY BOARD—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS** opened a commodious hotel for the accommodation of City boarders, at East Worcester, Otsego Co., N. Y., on line of Susquehanna Railroad, two hours' ride west from Albany; charges reasonable. Address GEORGE RICH, proprietor, or call for reference at No. 34 1st-st., or No. 251 3d-av.

**COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON—** about one hour's ride or sail from the City; the house is very pleasantly located, commanding a fine view up and down the river, and about ten minutes' walk from depot and steamboat landing. Address A. M. E., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

**COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN** and wife of respectability and refinement, from 15th May, about one hour from New-York, with an agreeable family; boarding houses need not apply. Address, stating location, terms, and other particulars, IMPORTER, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

**COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY TWO** young gentlemen for the Summer months, in a genteel private family, about one hour's ride from the City; place accessible by boat and cars preferred. Address, stating situation and price, which must be moderate, W. J. C., Box No. 2,832 New-York Post-office.

**COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN** one hour from New-York, for a family of four persons—two children 5 and 8. Address, stating terms, JOHNSON, care of Benedict & Co., No. 32 Pine-st., between Nassau and William sts.

**TO LET—WITH BOARD, A FEW ROOMS IN A** genteel private family; a beautiful location, fine lawn, plenty of fruit and shade trees; one hour's ride from the City, in West Farms. Apply to HEBBERD & CO., No. 336 Washington-st., New-York.

**BOARD ON THE HARLEM RIVER—TWO** single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family in Harlem, on the river, at $10 per week, after the first of May next; bathing and fishing. Address Box No. 183 *Times* office.

**SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH** first-class board, in a private family, one hour's ride from the City. Apply at the corner of White and Day sts., Orange, N. J., or address Box No. 299 Orange Post-office.

**COUNTRY BOARD WANTED DURING** July and August for a lady and gentleman, with child about eight years of age, within an hour and a half of the City. Address, stating location and terms, Box No. 3,143 New-York Post-office.

**COUNTRY BOARD AT ASTORIA, L. I.**—Very desirable rooms may be had in a pleasant and healthy location, within a short distance of the boat landing. Apply to C. PAYNE, No. 25 Carthard-st.

**COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN** an hour of the City, for a gentleman and wife; also, stabling for a horse on or near the premises. Address B. C. B., Box No. 175 *Times* Office, giving full particulars.

**COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR FIVE** adults within one hour of City. Address Box No. 1,459 Post-office, New-York.

**COUNTRY BOARD IN CORNWALL.**—First-class board can be obtained in a private family, by addressing Box No. 4,247 New-York Post-office.

**SING SING.—GOOD BOARD FOR THE SUMMER** months can be had in a fine location by applying early, at No. 135 Macdougal-st., New-York.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**FOUQUET'S HOTEL,**
PLATTSBURGH, N. Y.

This new, spacious and elegant hotel is now open. Tourists to Montreal, Lake George, the Green Mountains and the Adirondacks will find this a most delightful place to visit. Commodious apartments or suites of rooms may be engaged by addressing

D. L. FOUQUET & SON.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE** offers for sale a valuable horse, a sharp and beautiful stepper in single or double harness, and of great beauty of action under the saddle either for a lady or gentleman; kind and gentle, and warranted sound. Apply to McNICHOL & CO., Nos. 23 and 25 East 12th-st.

**FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BAY HORSE,** 15¾ hands high, sound and kind; will answer for either single carriage or team. Price $300. Apply at the grocery-store, 51st-st., corner of Lexington-av. H. HECKMAN.

**FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF DEPARTURE** for Europe, a handsome light bay horse, 15¾ hands high; warranted in every respect; can be used as well in harness as under saddle. Apply at No. 215 West 23d-st.

**FOR SALE—A SIX-SEATED ROCKAWAY, IN** good order, made by Lawrence. Can be seen at CLEARY'S stable, No. 21 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING** monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

**MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS,** Monuments, Tiling, &c. We have on hand largest assortment in this City. Importers of foreign Marbles, Scotch Granite, Monuments, Columns, &c. WM. S. SEE & CO., Steam Marble Works, corner Bleecker, Bank and Hudson-sts., and corner Hudson and 13th-sts.

**MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE** in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

**MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR** in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th-sts., New-York.

**MARBLE MANTELS OF THE BEST FINISH** and of modern designs, offered cheaper than elsewhere at SIMON KLABER'S Marble Manufactory, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York.

## MEDICAL.

**LADIES WHO NEED A CONFIDENTIAL** medical adviser should consult Dr. HARRISON. One interview is sufficient. His Female Monthly Regulator, which will have the desired effect in a few hours, sent to order everywhere. Price, $5. Office, No. 52 6th-av.

**DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.**—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. Sold by E. WARNER, 1 Vesey-st.

## FOR SALE.

### AUCTION SALE.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., April 24, 1866.

First-class two-story and attic brick Gothic cottage, slate roof, 14 rooms, 11 closets, cellars, &c.; 2 acres of land attached; 5 minutes from depot; 10 trains and 3 boats daily each way to City.
Also will sell on same day the entire elegant furniture in house.
Terms made known on day of sale.
Premises seen at any time.
Parties attending sale from City, take the 9 A. M. L. I. R. R., or 10 A. M. N. J. R. R.

Address E. J. HALL, Perth Amboy.

### HAGGERTY & PHELPS.

AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY. JUSTUS M. PHELPS.
We have on hand in this City, on Staten Island, Long Island and New-Jersey,
SOME VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE THREE-story brick house, No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; house 33x60 feet, in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; price $30,000, including fixtures, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWTON, NEW-JERSEY—A large and elegant mansion, located in the centre of the village, within three minutes' walk of churches, schools, post-office, &c., about two acres of land beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, orchard, &c. The house was built in 1862 in the very best manner, and after a most attractive style of architecture—hall 10 feet wide, with large parlor, library, sitting and dining-room on first floor, with kitchen, butler's pantry, &c., in the rear; six fine bedrooms and bath-room on second floor, and two in attic, heated by a low-pressure steam furnace; is supplied with hot and cold water and first-rate range; cellar under the whole thoroughly drained and cemented; marble mantels throughout, and a "low down" Philadelphia grate in sitting-room; 60 feet from street, 47 feet front by 42 feet deep, with two-story kitchen 20x22 feet. The stable is new, built of brick covered with slate, stalls for five horses, with abundant carriage room, &c.; choice fruit of all kinds. For a full and explicit description of this fine place call on HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York. Fifteen acres first-rate land can be had with it if desired.

FOR SALE—TO IRON OR STEEL MANUFACTURERS—The property known as the New-York Steel Company's Works, situated on Staten Island, in the town of Northfield, Richmond County, New-York, with 14 acres of land and the buildings thereon, containing all the necessary machinery and furnaces for making steel and iron; the whole complete and in good running order. Drawings and diagrams may be seen by applying to COURTLANDT PALMER, or CHARLES D. GIBSON, } Trustees, No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, AT CASTLETON Heights, a delightful, medium-sized villa, built recently, in the best style and most substantial manner, and now in perfect order. Also, stable, carriage-house, &c. The grounds comprise seventeen acres in lawn, gardens, grass plots, &c., with a sheet of pure spring water between it and adjoining property. Fine shade trees, fruit trees, small fruits, &c. One mile from Factoryville or Port Richmond Landings. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS OR FARMS AT Scarsdale, Westchester County, 1½ miles east of Harlem Railroad Depot. Two farms of 100 acres each, adjoining, with a medium-sized farm-house and outbuildings on each. The land and buildings are in good order, the property is located on very elevated ground, commanding an extensive view of the Sound and glimpses of the Palisades on the Hudson River. It would be sold in villa plots to parties designing to build, or in separate farms. Possession immediately. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

BOILING SPRING, NEW-JERSEY—BUSINESS men in want of country homes, with rapid, prompt and frequent trains, should look at this locality, the first station on the Erie Railroad, a broad guage national highway; ten trains each way daily; annual commutation $50; 30 minutes from New-York, 24 minutes from Jersey City. Three new cottages for sale, $3,000, $8,000 and $10,000; also acre building sites, $500 each. Apply to GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

A HOUSE FOR SALE AT LESS THAN the old price, $13,000 (no less.)—The handsome four-story, brown-stone, English basement house, No. 268 West 42d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway; has furnace, gas fixtures and all improvements. If not sold this week, will be rented to a good tenant at a fair rent. Inquire of the owner, ROBERT IRWIN, No. 330 Bowery.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—From which a fine view is obtained of Long Island Sound, 1½ hours from 27th-st.; on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.
A desirable farm of 110 acres (or less if desired) of land, on which is an excellent 2½-story frame house, good outbuildings and choice orchard.
For particulars inquire of H. H. T., care LOCKWOOD & CO., Nos. 94 Broadway and 6 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and under-cellar (frame filled in with brick) on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs. Price $4,000.
Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price $3,000 each.
Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM, ONE MILE west of Geneva, containing 130 acres, (15 in wood,) in a fine state of cultivation; elevated, with a fair view of Seneca Lake and the village; a stream of water running through the place, affording motive-power for all the culinary purposes required—churning, shelling corn, &c.; dwelling of brick, two stories, with ample barns and out-houses, recently painted and in good order; apple and pear orchards, and garden. Address R. MITCHILL, Geneva, N. Y.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE AT GREENWICH for sale, one hour from the City; grounds beautiful with shrubbery and fruit trees; quite near the depot; house and out-houses large and nearly new; fine view of the Sound; 20 trains and 2 steamboats to and from the City daily; a residence replete with every comfort and luxury, and in a healthy locality. Inquire at the Southern Land Office, No. 62 Broadway, or A. E. MATHER, Greenwich, Conn.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—AT ROSEVILLE, BEtween Newark and Orange, N. J.; eight rooms, good cellar, barn, hen-house, plenty of fruit, good water, fine location and six lots of ground, 45 minutes from New-York by railroad; all in good order. Price $7,000. Inquire of G. F. HOLMES, No. 385 Bowery, or WM. T. RAE, No. 230 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses; design, materials and workmanship the very best and strictly first-class, and one of the best sites, being near the main entrance to the Park: situate Nos. 95 and 97 East 60th-st., near Lexington-av. Apply on the premises to HAMILTON & CONNER, Builders.

FOR SALE—IN BEDFORD, L. I., SEVERAL very desirable residences on New-York-av., St. Mark's-place and Pacific-st., with all modern conveniences, ample grounds, stable, &c., at $40,000, $35,000, $30,000, $25,000, $20,000, $18,000, $12,000; possession May 1; also, choice villa sites. For permits apply to G. B. ELKINS, No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND, on Cebra-av., Castleton Heights; house containing 20 rooms, all modern improvements; stone stable, vegetable and fruit garden, 10 acres of ground; locality perfectly healthy; view unsurpassed. For sale by CHARLES KEUTGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large, commodious house, with extra lot and all modern improvements, newly papered and painted throughout, and in complete order, ready for immediate occupancy; to a responsible party terms will be liberal. Address H., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST farms in Rockland County, about thirty miles from the City by Erie Railway, and one mile from Suffern Station. Two hundred and sixty-five acres to be sold together, or will be cut up to suit purchasers. D. GROESBECK, No. 30 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A SNUG two and a half story cottage, large plot of ground, good stable, plenty of fruit, near the depot; price $7,000; also, one and a half story cottage, about one acre, good garden, plenty of fruit; price $3,000. Apply to J. A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

J. BISHOP'S FACTORY, NEWARK, N. J., FOR SALE—Suitable for cotton, woolen or iron manufacturing; 125 feet on State st. and 220 feet on Sheffield-st.; brick, three and four stories high, with 85 horse power, belting, shafting, &c.; now running in good order. Inquire of EDWARD A. JEE, No. 49 William-st., N. Y.

HIGHBRIDGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of land just south of the High Bridge, fronting on Harlem River, Beach-st. and High Bridge-av., having a water grant to the Harbor Commissioners' pier line and a dock nearly finished, containing about 9 acres of land. Apply to H. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT BUILT BY the late John Hopper, at Milton, on the Hudson, on very reasonable terms; house contains 12 rooms, and piazza on two sides, 14 feet wide; new barn, 18 acres of land; situation unsurpassed for beauty of river and landviews. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN between Court and Clinton sts., Nos. 46, 48, 50, 52 and 114 Second-place, four-story English basement-houses, all modern improvements, in excellent order. Will be sold at low prices. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

I WILL SELL, IF TAKEN SOON, A number of pleasant residences in the Borough of New-Britain, Conn., on the Hartford and New-Haven and the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroads, at prices varying from $3,500 to $25,000. VIRGIL CORNISH.

AVOID HIGH RENTS—BUY WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES, 122 designs and plans, and build a house in the country. Price $1 50, post-paid. GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

A LARGE, FINE RESIDENCE, ITALIAN style, outbuildings corresponding, with 35 or 75 acres, finely fruited, shaded, &c.; beautifully located; one hour from 26th-st., Westchester County, for sale low, or exchange for a City house. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD—FOR SALE—A SPLENDID country seat; new house, 12 rooms; new barns, stables and out-houses; plenty of shade; fruit of all kinds; 25 acres of land, beautifully situated, one mile from depot. Apply to BRONK & HARSH, opposite depot, Plainfield, or E. H. HYDE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

TO IRON MASTERS.—FOR SALE—ONE-quarter interest in an iron ore property, in Essex County, N. Y.; very desirable; will be exchanged for a small place near New-York, worth $15,000 to $20,000. Address Post-office Box No. 4,930.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence near the village of Keyport, N. J., with five acres of land, all in good condition; possession given immediately. Apply at No. 78 Catharine-st. WM. H. McALPIN.

A COTTAGE IN LLEWELLYN PARK, at Orange, N. J., (only one hour from City Hall,) for sale at $12,500. For full particulars of the Park and its advantages, see the *Independent*, or apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION 1ST MAY—A HANDsome family mansion, situated in the 9th Ward, Brooklyn, combining the advantages of a country residence, with modern conveniences and easy access to the City. Apply to B. SHAEN, No. 56 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COUNTRY RESIdence situated on Newark Bay, near Bergen Point, fifty minutes from Jersey City; good bathing, boating and fishing. Inquire of WM. HENDERSON, No. 73 Nassau-st., or No. 77 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, within 35 minutes of New-York, or will exchange for house and lot in the upper part of the City. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO. No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone houses and lots Nos. 45, 47 and 49 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

47 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE AT MULford, Central Railroad, New-Jersey. Address Mrs. PAXTON, Jersey City. Apply to WM. BOARD, Mulford.

FOR SALE—NO. 48 ALLEN-ST.; LOT 25 BY 87½; front house, two-story brick, 21 by 30; rear four-story brick, 20 by 25. Sealed offers received by A. J. RITTER, Rahway, N. J., or by JOS. BRUSH, No. 183 Bowery.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¾ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive-built house, 44x45; wing attached, 22x36 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 19 hard-finished rooms; parlor large; floors deafened; water drawn on second story; furnace, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, hennery, wood-house, boat-house, used for bathing; about 16 acres of choice land fronting the Boston post road, sloping to the water; grounds tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice selections; also, a fine kitchen garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of Mr. D. L. ROGERS.

$5,000.—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR SALE AT IRVINGTON, N. J.—One hour from New-York; a beautiful cottage, about one acre of land, with ornamental and fruit trees, and grape-vines and other fruits in garden, a stream of running water, a large fine barn, and other outbuildings, all in good order, and a perfectly healthy location; by railroad to Newark, and horse-car to near the house; worth $6,500; will be sold for $5,000, as the owner has another place in the vicinity. Apply to WM. PETTY, Irvington, or owner, Box No. 3,232 New-York Post-office.

A GOOD HOUSE, WITH 11 ROOMS, large garden, with strawberries, raspberries, lawtons, asparagus bed, rhubarb, gooseberries, currants, dwarf pears, &c., a young apple orchard, with choice variety of Summer and Fall fruit, in good bearing; Bartlett and other pears, cherries, plums, apricots, &c., on about three acres of land, with stable, carriage-house, &c. in a very pleasant locality in Rockland County, for rent for the season or year; more land can be had if desired. Apply to W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Combining the advantages of city and country; fine water view; eight minutes' walk from the depots of two roads; half-hour from Cortlandt-st.; trains every half-hour; location healthy; house contains sixteen rooms; hot and cold water; good cellar, ice-house and stable, carriage-house and fine garden of about seventeen city lots, with choice fruits; can give immediate possession. F. STEVENS, No. 9 Gold-st., or J. COUNCELLOR, No. 7 Bridge-st., Newark, N. J.

WEAVER & MOORE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J., have for sale in Bloomfield, Montclair, Orange, Newark, Belleville, and other parts of New-Jersey, a great variety of farms, country seats, cottages, vacant lots, water-powers, mills and hotels. The region is easy of access to New-York, with an assurance of increased facilities; elevated and healthy; many sites commanding a view of New-York City. All that pertains to civilization can be enjoyed. Send for circulars.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE NO. 168 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn, with or without ground adjoining in garden; location first-rate in every respect; house is thirty-eight feet wide, built in the best manner; is in perfect order; open, and can be seen any time in day. Terms easy, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO FIRST-class stone front houses, now finished, with all the modern improvements, Nos. 82 and 84 Woodhull-st., near Henry, half a block from First-place; first-class surroundings. Immediate possession. Terms low. Apply at No. 40 Hicks-st. D. DIXON.

CHEAPEST LOTS TO BE SOLD IN BROOKLYN—Sixteen or thirty well located lots on Bainbridge and Decatur sts. and Fulton-av. Terms to suit. J. W. BARTLETT, owner, No. 569 Broadway, New-York. Or will exchange for good property in or near New-York.

GREAT BARGAIN—A HANDSOME FOUR-story English basement house, with all the modern improvements, No. 29 Summit-st., near Hicks, five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry. Will be sold low. Two-thirds can remain on mortgage. Inquire in store at No. 421½ Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, the four-story, English basement, brown-stone, front house, No. 40 East 31st-st., near Madison-av., 20x60x half the block. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M.; or to EDWD. J. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st.

TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE, A DOUBLE house; well built, 14 rooms, gas, river view, nearly one acre of ground; situated on two prominent streets, just right for a boarding-house, school or private family. The land alone is worth the price asked. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 8 Trinity-place.

$2,500 WILL BUY A FINE GOTHIC HOUSE, with seven rooms, stable, fruit, &c., in the pleasant healthy village of Spring Valley, Richmond County, N. Y.; 30 miles from City by railroad. Inquire of F. J. BEAN, No. 113 John-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE BROOKLYN house, No. 87 First-place, between Smith and Court sts., three-story and basement brown-stone high stoop, 25x50; lot, 133½; all improvements. Apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., A handsome situation for boarding-houses, cottages, &c., fronting on the bay and ocean. To let, houses, &c. Timber land in this State. Apply to S. NORTON, on the farm.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SNUG CITY HOUSE—A handsome improved country place in New-Rochelle, with two acres, six minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of W. HARDENBERGH & VAIL, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., A first-class country residence, with about two acres of ground planted with fruit-trees, shrubs and flowers, all of first-class selection. Immediate possession. Address Box No. 2,352 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.—WATER-RIGHT ON HUDSON River, and 13 lots above water, being entire front on 12th-av., between 106th and 107th sts., with 5 lots in the rear; also, 5 lots south side 83d-st., 400 feet west of 9th-av.; sold together or separately. Apply No. 151 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL PLACE, NEAR MORris and Essex Railway; 13 miles from City; good improvements; fine fruit and shade. P. B. AMORY, No. 8 Cedar-st.

PORTABLE COTTAGES FOR SALE—A few, 12 feet by 18 feet, costing $275, at Paterson, or delivered in New-York City for $300. A. DENOVAN, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN BROOKLYN, ON Clinton-av., a good house, comfortably furnished; immediate possession. Apply to J. SILSBY, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A COTTAGE containing 7 rooms, good cellar, cistern, the choicest fruits of all kinds; about 3 lots of ground, well fenced; price, $2,800, half cash. C. HOWELL, on the premises.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, one hour from New-York, for sale or exchange for Brooklyn houses. Call at No. 155 Broadway, Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MODERN DWELLing, five minutes from depot, Elizabeth. Brooklyn house, furnished or unfurnished; abundance fruit. SMITH BROTHERS, No. 139 Broadway.

AT HARLEM—THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP furnished house, near cars and steamboat landing; rent $1,000. RANDELL & PORTER, No. 1951 3d-av.

## TO LET.

### DESIRABLE HOUSES

TO LET,
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
For particulars and permits, apply to BENEDICT & CO.,
No. 32 Pine-st., between Nassau and William.

MANSION OF PHILO GREGORY, DECEASED, CHESTER, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Stands on elevated ground, commanding splendid landscape views of the surrounding country, within two minutes' walk of Erie Railroad station at Chester; house 42 by 38 feet; two stories besides the basement, which is finished with kitchen, dumb-waiter, two servants' rooms, store-room, two cellars and fuel room; piazza, eight feet, running the full front of the house; carriage-house, with stable in basement; garden well stocked with dwarf pear and small fruits; apple and pear orchard just coming into bearing; evergreens in abundance in the grounds about the house; train to the City at 7 A. M.; from the City at 4 P. M.; commutation $103 75 per year; location very healthy; good water; rent low; will be let with or without the furniture.

W. D. GREGORY, No. 13 Hammond-st.
DR. GREGORY, Mount Vernon,
THOS. E. PORTER, No. 67 Broad-st.

FLUSHING, L. I.—TO RENT FROM 1ST MAY for the Summer months, a desirable cottage, newly furnished, five minutes' walk from depot; four rooms on first floor; five bedrooms and bathroom, with hot and cold water on second floor and attics; piazza and ground well shaded; price $200 per month. Apply at No. 84 Beaver-st.

CORNWALL.—TO LET—FOR FOUR MONTHS from June 1, a furnished house, 20 minutes' drive from the landing, containing 11 rooms; surrounded by shade trees; a stable and use of pasture for cow; the house stands upon high ground, and is in every way a healthy and desirable residence. Apply to JAMES M. BARRETT, No. 92 Warren-st., or J. G. ROE, Cornwall.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR YEAR, A house with outbuildings, pleasantly situated on Long Island, with about three acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and a variety of fruit; two trains each way. For particulars inquire of NATHANIEL M. TERRY, No. 106 South-st.

TO LET—TWO NEW STRONGLY-BUILT FOUR-story stores, 28 by 96 feet, suitable for manufacturing purposes or storage, Nos. 66 and 68 Water-st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, with or without steam power. Inquire of C. BEDELL, on the premises, or of J. LODER, No. 79 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SUMMER—RENT—TWO OR THREE months; rare chance; large and commodious country residence, high location, fine view of the Connecticut; furniture and gas; garden, orchard, ample stables, bowling alley, boats, billiard-table. Address Box No. 632 Middletown, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURnished, at Islip, L. I., one mile east of Babylon, on the South Road, fronting the bay. One of the healthiest and most desirable locations on the south side. For particulars apply to A. T. FINN, No. 47 Broadway.

LARGE, PLEASANTLY-SITUATED COUNTRY HOUSE, GROUNDS AND OUTBUILDINGS TO LET.—Healthy location, no mosquitos, at depot, 50 miles from City by Erie Railway; furniture for one family. Rent $600. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN.

TO LET—IN HOBOKEN, NEAR THE FERRY, (first-class house,) an entire first floor, six rooms, water and gas, at $40 per month; entire second floor, four rooms, water and gas, at $30 per month. PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO RENT IN ORANGE, N. J.—FROM THE middle of May to middle of October next, a furnished cottage, on Harrison-st., with garden partly planted; small fruits, &c.; in all about 1 acre. Rent $100 per month. Apply to H. W. PALMER, No. 44 Cedar-st.

TO LET—ON SOUTH SIDE 90TH-ST., EAST from Avenue A, a substantial brick house; gas, water, &c.; two stories, basement and under-cellar; rent $500. Inquire of BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

TO LET—IN GREENPOINT, TO A GENTLEman and wife, a second floor containing five rooms, with water and gas, near the 10th and 23d st. ferries. Apply at No. 67 Madison-st. Reference required.

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 35 WALL-ST., entrance from Wall-st. and No. 13 Broad-st., opposite the Stock Exchange. Apply to GEO. F. RILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE, ON LONG Island, about sixty-five miles from New-York, in a pleasant and healthy location. For particulars, inquire of N. M. TERRY, No. 106 South-st.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, THE ELEGANTLY furnished three-story and basement brown-stone house, No. 389 Pacific-st., for 6 or 12 months, $200 per month. Apply at No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 13.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front dwelling, 2d-av., one door from 125th-st., replete with all modern improvements. Inquire of Mr. CHESEBRO, next door, or T. D. CHASE, 193 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, A THREE-STORY brick house, No. 250 West 18th-st.; rent $1,000. Apply to ROBERT USHER, JR., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL COUNTRY HOUSES FOR the season, furnished; one very finely situated at Norwalk. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A BROWN-STONE house (four-stories) in 33d-st. Apply to T. M. PARTRIDGE, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

## TO LET.

JERSEY CITY—TO LET—ON SOUTH 4TH-ST., front basement and two or three rooms up stairs, to a family without children. Address Post-office Box No. 238, Jersey City.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, on the north shore of Staten Island, one mile from Factoryville or Port Richmond landing; house is large and commodious, 14 rooms, seven bedrooms, hot and cold water, gas and all modern improvements; ten acres of land, laid out in lawn and orchard, with great variety of choice fruits, vegetable garden, grove, and a stream of fine spring water; barn, carriage-house, &c., all in perfect order. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE CONTAINING 12 ROOMS, partially furnished, with garden attached, for the Summer season, on a farm of 320 acres, beautifully situated, one mile from the village of PEEKSKILL. For particulars, apply to JAMES BREWER, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill; or to C. R. GRIFFIN, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York, Room No. 69.

FORDHAM—TO LET FURNISHED AT FORDham a country residence situated on the Heights, with carriage-house, good garden, and from 3 to 4 acres of land beautifully laid out; fruit trees in full bearing; location unsurpassed. Apply to J. BUSSING, No. 14 Pine-st., basement, or JOHN BERRIAN, Fordham, Westchester Co.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT TO two families: three three-story brick on Canton-st., corner Park-av.: three three-story brick on south side Pacific-st., east of Washington-av. Agent will be at Canton-st. from 12 to 2, or Pacific-st. from 4 to 6; or apply in New-York at 37 Fulton-st., up stairs, Office No. 1.

HOUSES, STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—Nos. 859 Broadway, 58 Bleecker-st., 49 Broadway, 111 East 39th-st., 35 Howard-st., 5 and 7 William-st., 246 3d-av.; also vacant lots to lease. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF A farm-house, say four large rooms, together with half of a large garden, situated twenty-five miles from the City, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, 2¼ miles from depot. The location is extremely pleasant and healthy. Terms, $250 for six months. Apply to C. MABIE, at Wm. Topping & Co.'s, No. 132 Church-st.

CENTRAL PARK.—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, No. 27 East 73d-st., with all improvements, nicely furnished, to let for five months from May 15; $200 per month. Five minutes' walk to Central Park; high ground, good neighborhood; no tenement houses near. Only first-class tenant need apply on premises, or to W. I. BUTLER, No. 11 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP dwelling-house No. 121 Charles-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.; a very good house and good neighborhood; rent $1,000. Also the small two-story house and store adjoining; rent $300. Possession May 1. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF JUNE TO THE first of November next, to a small family of adults, a delightfully situated house, overlooking the ground of the Church of the Holy Communion, West 20th-st., completely furnished, and in perfect order. Price $400 per month. Inquire from 11 till 2 o'clock at No. 126 Wooster-st., in the office.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, FIVE minutes' walk south of Vanderbilt Landing, on the shore of the bay, a furnished house, 45 feet square, containing gas, water, and billiard-room, with an acre and a half of land. Apply to G. WALKER, No. 89 Gold-st., or D. WALKER, No. 1 Clinton Hall.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A modern built detached villa, in the village of Lodi, Bergen County New-Jersey, containing eleven rooms, furnished, a large garden, with fruit, &c., one hour's ride from the City by the Hackensack Railroad. Rent $75 per month. Apply to R. W. FARR, on the premises.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Furnished, in every respect desirable, for May and June, during absence of proprietor; is 28 miles from City, on Harlem Railroad, near depot; garden, lawn and woodland; cow, stables, &c. Apply by letter to W. M., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE, AT NEW ROCHELLE.—To let, for five or six months, a desirable furnished house, three acres of land, with stable and garden; location unsurpassed, near the water, five minutes' walk from the Neptune House. Apply to R. W. GULAGER, on the premises or through the Post-office.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The lot No. 231 Broadway, heretofore under lease to Mr. H. J. Bang, and occupied by him as a restaurant, the building being now destroyed in the late fire on 6th inst. For particulars and terms apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET AT STAPLETON, S. I.—HOUSE containing nine rooms; gas and fixtures will be put in complete order. Inquire of THOMAS HAZARD, Beach-st., near the premises, or of the Collector at the Ferry, or at No. 97 Broadway, or of Mr. G. M. ROOT. Rent, $600.

ONE OR TWO NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, without board, would be rented to gentlemen, in a house occupied by a small private family, residing in 23d-st., near 8th-av. Address L. F., Box No. 6,130 Post-office.

TO RENT LOW—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone house, No. 99 East 60th-st., situate in the middle of a block of brown-stone houses, near Central Park. RICHARD WILLIAMSON, Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—FOR FOUR OR SIX MONTHS, THE finely furnished four-story and attic house No. 6 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., to a private family; very pleasant location for the Summer months. Apply on the premises. No agents.

A FINE SECOND FLOOR ROOM TO LET (formerly jewelry-store) in the building No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince-st.; very desirable for office and business purposes. Apply to J. W. BARTLETT, sewing-machine rooms, adjoining.

FOR RENT—IN YONKERS, FOR FOUR TO six months, a nice house suitable for a large family; has nice grounds, shade trees, stable, and garden already planted. Apply to W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 108 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—VERY LOW—The brown-stone house No. 944 2d-av., corner 50th-st., completely furnished, nearly new. Inquire on the premises, or of W. R. FOSTER, No. 25 Canal-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house, 79 East 17th-st., near Irving-place. Apply to GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 111 EAST 39th-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

A SPACIOUS HALL OR SALESROOM on second floor to let, for business, gallery, &c.; also concert-room, at Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

TO RENT—FROM JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1, A small cottage, 7 rooms, furnished, in the village of Litchfield, Conn., with garden attached; terms $80 per month. Inquire on the premises. A. S. LEWIS.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT ON East 13th-st., near 2d-av.; rent $250 per month; thoroughly furnished, silver and linen included. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, OR TO LEASE, A furnished house in Bridgeport, Conn. Apply at No. 69 North Moore-st., New-York.

TO LET—A ROOM 13X50, ON SECOND FLOOR of People's Bank building, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF DWELLING No. 192 Spring-st., consisting of six rooms; water, gas, &c. Apply to D. HOWELL, as above.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, NO. 38 Nassau-st.; will be put in perfect order. Apply to B. S. HILL, No. 58 John-st.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A good sized room on second floor, furnished, or not, at No. 97 West 49th-st.

ROOM TO RENT.—A LARGE-SIZED ROOM on the third floor of the house No. 71 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., without board.

TO LET—FURNISHED, No. 42 WEST 37TH-ST., near 5th-av.; terms by the year very moderate. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES IN Flushing, L. I.; five minutes' walk from depot; good location. Apply to JOSEPH F. DALY, 76 William-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON STATEN ISLAND, a handsome residence, with stable, fruit, garden, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER.—LARGE AND WELL-lighted rooms, with steam power, to let. Apply to JOHN S. MEYER, No. 165 West 26th-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR A small family in or near New-York or Brooklyn, for 6 months or thereabouts; location must be first-class, and rent reasonable. Address J. R. P., Box No. 4,209 New-York Post-office.

$50.—FIFTY DOLLARS BONUS, IN cash, will be given for a small unfurnished house pleasantly located in this City; family of adults—highly respectable; rent will be paid in advance. B. BROWN, Box No. 2,008 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN OR EASILY accessible to New-York City, a house and lot for which dividend-paying Petroleum stocks will be exchanged. Address or apply to R. H. WISHART, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR six months, on line of Erie Railroad, within 30 miles of New-York; must have 6 or more bedrooms. Apply to J. S. SHAPTER, No. 41 Worth-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL MODern, well-built house, located between 14th and 23d sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address M. K. S., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO RENT, WITHIN EASY ACCESS of New-York, a house, unfurnished or furnished. Address or apply to R. H. WISHART, 80 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTED—IN desirable locations, for tenants now waiting. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

GRAVES END, CONEY ISLAND, ONE-HALF MILE FROM BEACH.—Boarding for gentlemen or families. The house has been thoroughly overhauled and newly furnished. Apply on premises, C. C. Stone's Hotel, or to L. B. STONE, care Harrington & Stone, No. 741 Broadway. The cars run every ten minutes from Fulton Ferry.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let, to a few first-class gentlemen, without board, from May 1, a choice of most desirable furnished rooms, en suite or single, in fine brown-stone house, located a few steps from Fifth-avenue Hotel. Address Home, *Times* Office.

A LADY WISHES A HOME FOR THE Summer, where she can teach the children of the family as compensation for board; best of references. Inquire for a few days at No. 4 West 29th-st.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Elegant apartments on second and third floors, also single rooms, with very superior board. Spanish spoken. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-SQUARE, there will be two or three pleasant furnished rooms to let with board, to a gentleman and wife, or four single gentlemen, last week in April; references required; dinner at 6½ o'clock P. M.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NO. 15 Monroe-place, five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry; second story front room and bedroom; possession given May 1.

FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND AND third floors to let, with board, at No. 108 West 43d-st.; house has all conveniences. No moving in May.

BOARDING.—TO LET, AT NO. 132 WEST 12TH-st., a large third-story back room, suitable for two gentlemen. Breakfast and tea.

TO LET—A PLEASANT SECOND STORY front room, with modern improvements. Apply at No. 135 Macdougal-st., four doors from 4th-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS CAN BE HAD, with or without board, at No. 66 East 17th-st.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD—AT NO. 141 MONtague-st., Brooklyn, on the heights; superior location.

## SHIPPING.

### NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

| Ships. | Tons. | Commanders. |
|---|---|---|
| QUEEN | 3,412 | Grogan. |
| ERIN | 3,310 | Cutting. |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 2,872 | Lewis. |
| LOUISIANA | 2,166 | Thomson. |
| ENGLAND | 3,450 | Grace. |
| SCOTLAND | 3,625 | Hall. |
| VIRGINIA | 2,876 | Prowse. |
| HELVETIA | 3,315 | Ogilvie. |

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN ......... SATURDAY, April 28
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all grades, carrying the U. S. Mail. Leave New York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

*Baltic*, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power, A. G. JONES, Commander ......... 26th April.
*Western Metropolis*, 2,600 t., 1,000 horse power ... 10th May.
*Atlantic*, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power, CHAS. HOYER, Commander ......... 31st May.
*Baltic*, A. G. JONES ......... 14th June.

An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent: First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
For freight and passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.
For subscription to the stock of this Company, offering a safe and dividend paying investment, apply to V. PRECHT, Secretary,
Office of the North Am. Lloyd, No. 45 Beaver-st.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

PEREIRE ......... DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, April 21
LAFAYETTE ......... LEMARIE ... SATURDAY, May 5
NAPOLEON III ... BOCANDE ... SATURDAY, May 19
VILLE DE PARIS . SURMONT ... SATURDAY, June 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
*Medical attendance free of charge.*
For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

### ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO ......... HENRY A. GADSDEN ......... March 17, 1866.
FULTON ......... JAMES A. WOTTON ......... April 14, 1866.
ARAGO ......... HENRY A. GADSDEN ......... May 12, 1866.
FULTON ......... JAMES A. WOTTON ......... June 9, 1866.
ARAGO ......... HENRY A. GADSDEN ......... July 7, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin ......... $132 50 | Second cabin ......... $80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BOSTON ......... SATURDAY ......... April 28
CITY OF LONDON ......... SATURDAY ......... May 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY ......... May 12
CITY OF PARIS ......... SATURDAY ......... May 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK ......... SATURDAY ......... May 26

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $120 | Steerage | $35 |
| First Cabin to London | 125 | Steerage to London | 40 |
| First Cabin to Paris | 135 | Steerage to Paris | 50 |

Wednesday's steamers will temporarily carry freight only.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

### UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO

CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.
THE NORTH AMERICA, TIMMERMAN, Commander,
WILL LEAVE ON SATURDAY, 28TH OF APRIL.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage, apply to THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

# TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

MAY.
1st. ARIZONA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
11th. COSTA RICA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

### OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA.
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First class. $175 to $200. Second class. $125. Third class. $65.
In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On SATURDAY, May 19, at noon, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river ensures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.
For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON ...... Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES ...... Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.
The favorite side-wheel, passenger steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, will leave on SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 141 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

### FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY P. SOUDER ......... Capt. R. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA ......... Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship MONEKA, will sail on THURSDAY, April 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

### FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight at printed tariff rates.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

### FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

MURRAY'S LINE.
The favorite fast sailing steamship VIRGO will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, April 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

### FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

### NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Leonard Grover ......... Director
POSITIVELY ONLY ONE NIGHT OF GRAND GERMAN OPERA,
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24,
Rossini's Masterwork,
WILLIAM TELL.
The Opera will be presented in the same grand style as lately performed in the New-York Academy, with its incomparable cast.
GRAND CHORUS OF 150 VOICES, AND THE ENTIRE GRAND ORCHESTRA From the New-York Academy.
Admission to parquet and balcony, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra; family circle, 50 cents; amphitheatre, 25 cents.
The sale of tickets continues at the Brooklyn Academy, and in New-York at Root & Anthony's, No. 21 Nassau-st.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER ......... Director
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 23,
Only time of Meyerbeer's masterwork, LES HUGUENOTS,
with HERMANS, HIMMER, Mme. JOHANNSEN, Mme. ROTTER, Mlle. DZINBA, FORMES, WEINLICH, PICKANESER, URCHS.
The grand augmented Chorus and grand Orchestra Ballet incidental to the Opera by Mlle. THERESA WOOD and Mlle. KRUGER.
TUESDAY—OPERA in BROOKLYN—WILLIAM TELL.
WEDNESDAY—Beethoven's chef d'oeuvre, FIDELIO, with its superb cast.
Tickets for sale at the usual places.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HAVANA GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
Director ......... J. GRAU
Also lessee of the grand THEATRE TACON, of Havana, and the FRENCH THEATRE, 14th-st.
Mr. Grau respectfully announces that he will give a short season of Italian Opera of TEN SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS with his Havana Opera Company. Mr. Grau also takes pleasure to state that through the courtesy of Mr. Max Maretzek, the present lessee, he is enabled to present his company in the New-York Academy.
Subscription for the ten nights will open on TUESDAY, April 24, at the box office of the Academy.
OPENING NIGHT ON THURSDAY, MAY 3.

### NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ......... MANAGER
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
NIGHT PERFORMANCES AT 8 O'CLOCK.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 23,
First appearance in New-York of
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,

the most dashing and daring equestrienne in the world, from the Cirque Napoleon, Paris, in her MASTERPIECE OF FINISHED EQUESTRIANISM, on her high-bred Irish racing mare, BRUNETTE, the favorite of her troupe of thoroughbred horses.
ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION RIDER, and his little son CLARENCE.
Also, first appearance in New-York of MR. JAMES E. COOKE, the great Pantamorphic Equestrian and CHAMPION LEAPER OF ENGLAND.
The new artistes make their debut encompassed by a reputation conspicuous for incomparable skill and grace and unparalleled intrepidity.
THE UNEQUALED DOUBLE TROUPE IN THEIR USUAL DIVERSE ACTS.

### FOX'S OLD BOWERY.

Lessee, Director and Manager ......... G. L. FOX.
MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF JACK AND GILL.
LAST NIGHT OF MR. G. L. FOX'S CLOWN.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING FAREWELL OF THE PANTOMIME.
MONDAY, APRIL 28, ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.

### IRVING HALL. IRVING HALL.

SECOND GRAND ORGAN CONCERT ON ODELL'S NEW ORGAN,
SUNDAY EVENING, April 22, at 8 o'clock.
The great success attending the first organ exhibition has induced the management to announce a series of like entertainments, the second of which will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, April 22, when the following favorite artists will perform in an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME OF SACRED MUSIC:
Mrs. MARIE ABBOTT, Soprano.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone.
Mr. JULES LUMBARD, Basso.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, the celebrated Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Irving Hall.

THE LAST FRENCH CLASSES UNDER A. A. FAVARGER, with special advantages for teachers and scholars. See "Instruction."

GRAND CONCERT AND BAZAAR WILL be given at the Cooper Institute MONDAY EVENING NEXT, April 23, for the benefit of the orphans under the charge of Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C. Tickets $1, entitling the purchaser to the chance of drawing a prize.

## SHIPPING.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, TWENTY DOLLARS, TO

# SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13 NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Picotalka.
The fast and favorite steamship MISSOURI, W. LOVELAND, Commander.
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-street, on SATURDAY, April 28, promptly at 3 o'clock.
Freight received daily and handled carefully.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
SAN SALVADOR follows May 5.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE, Esq.

### FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.
The fast-sailing steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. FREDK. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, May 5, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Ag't, No. 54 Wall-st.
Bills lading signed at the offices, Nos. 98 West and 54 Wall sts., corner of Cedar.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

## STEAMBOATS.

### BRIDGEPORT STEAMBOAT CO.'S

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BRIDGEPORT.
The new, splendid and fast sailing steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN McNEIL, leaves New-York daily, from Pier No. 35 E. R., (foot Catharine-st.,) at 3 P. M., arriving in time to connect with New-York and New-Haven train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning, leaves Bridgeport daily, from the Housatonic Railroad wharf, at 7:40 A. M., on arrival of early morning trains from Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Breakfast and tea on board.
The steamer STAMFORD, Capt. ARTHUR MELLEN, leaves New-York from same pier at 11 A. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroad trains. Returning, will leave Naugatuck Railroad wharf at 11 P.M. Dinner on board. Fare on either boat $1. State-room $1. Freight received for Bridgeport and Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, and forwarded daily at lowest rates. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Sup't.

### NEW-YORK, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new, fast and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, will, on and after SATURDAY, March 31, leave New-York from Pier No. 43, East River, for Orient, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, leave Sag Harbor for Greenport, Orient and New-York on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board.
For further particulars inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank—The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | | LEAVE RED BANK. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday, April | 3, | 9 A.M. | Wedn'day, Ap'l | 4, | 8½ A.M. |
| Thursday, | 5, | 10 A.M. | Friday, | 6, | 10 A.M. |
| Saturday, | 7, | 11 A.M. | Monday, | 9, | 12 M. |
| Tuesday, | 10, | 2 P.M. | Wednesday, | 11, | 2 P.M. |
| Thursday, | 12, | 3 P.M. | Friday, | 13, | 3 P.M. |
| Saturday, | 14, | 3½ P.M. | Monday, | 16, | 7½ A.M. |
| Tuesday, | 17, | 9 A.M. | Wednesday, | 18, | 9 A.M. |
| Thursday, | 19, | 10½ A.M. | Friday, | 20, | 10 A.M. |
| Saturday, | 21, | 11 A.M. | Monday, | 23, | 1 P.M. |
| Tuesday, | 24, | 1 P.M. | Wednesday, | 25, | 2 P.M. |
| Thursday, | 26, | 3 P.M. | Friday, | 27, | 2¾ P.M. |
| Saturday, | 28, | 3½ P.M. | Monday, | 30, | 7 A.M. |

SUNDAY BOAT—FOR TROY AND ALBANY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., SUNDAY, April 22, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold, and baggage checked to all points North and West.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

## EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION PARTIES—DUDLEY'S, Myers' and other Groves. Steamboats of all kinds; barge *Walter Sands* and others. For choice of days apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges foot of Morton-st.

EXCURSIONS—THE BEAUTIFUL NEW SIDE-wheel steamboat HENRY SMITH to charter; also other boats, barges and groves such as desired. Office No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.
THE GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA
A SPLENDID SUCCESS.
DELIGHTED AND APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCES.
GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾.
THE EARTHQUAKE;
OR, THE
SPECTRE OF THE NILE,
with NEW GORGEOUS SCENERY and COSTUMES, WONDERFUL MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES,
MOVING PANORAMA OF THE NILE,
with the addition of a STORM SCENE WITH PECULIAR EFFECTS, the finale of the piece culminating in an incident of TERRIFIC AND STUPENDOUS GRANDEUR.
Previous to the drama,
A STARTLING WONDER, THE SPHYNX.
WHAT IS IT?
A STRANGE AND UNEXPLAINED MYSTERY.
MASTER ALLIE TURNER,
THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD, whose performance is remarkable and pleasing.
At all hours may be seen the celebrated
AUSTRALIAN LIVING BIRD-SHOW, RARE SPECIES,
specimens of which may be purchased;
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
TOWERING GIANTS AND DIMINUTIVE DWARFS.
BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—PERSIAN SHEEP.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

### OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress ......... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager ......... J. H. Selwyn
CONTINUED SUCCESS of the MOST BRILLIANT of all the OLYMPIC SPECTACLES,
presented in a style of magnificence far surpassing all previous efforts, and which has received the HIGHEST ENCOMIUMS both of THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY.
The Romantic Spectacular Drama in 3 acts from the French of Alex. Dumas, entitled the
THE 3 GUARDSMEN,
Produced with
New Scenery ......... by ......... HAYES
Music selected and arranged ... by ... THOS. BAKER
Mechanical effects by W. Sanders; properties and appointments by W. Henry; correct and elegant costumes by J. Bullock, and the following
BRILLIANT ARRAY OF ARTISTS, seldom equaled and never excelled, including
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who will sing a new romanza, written and composed by herself, entitled
"I LOVED HIM AT FIRST SIGHT."
MADAME METHUA SCHELLER, MISS KATE NEWTON,
Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
Mr. G. C. BONIFACE,
Mr. J. B. STUDLEY,
Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL,
Mr. G. W. GARRISON,
Mr. J. H. STODDART,
Mr. GEORGE KAMES,
Mr. JAMES LEWIS,
Mr. T. J. HIND,
Mr. T. J. LEIGH,
Mr. C. H. MORTON,
AND EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance.

### NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor ......... Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
First nights of the new and original spectacular extravaganza, by J. F. Porter, Esq., entitled the
PHORTY THIEVES;
Or, YE ROBBERS ON BASKET HORSES.
The scenery and mechanical transformations, with costumes and machinery,
ALL NEW AND ELABORATE.
In addition to which, the comedy of THE HUNTER OF THE ALPS, and the drama of the FOREST KEEPER.

### WINTER GARDEN.

THE GREAT COMIC ARTISTS,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
EVERY EVENING IN A FEAST OF FUN.

### IRVING HALL.

BLIND TOM
EVERY NIGHT.
Admission 50 cents.
Reserved seats, $1.
Can be had at Beer & Schirmer's Music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Hall from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

### BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,

No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
TAMING THE ELEPHANT.
Received nightly with screams of laughter.
LES MISERABLES—OLD TIME'S ROCKS.
Major Rocks..Nelse Seymour | Hungry Jake...Dan Bryant
Immense success of the burlesque trial scene from SHYLOCK;
Portia......Nelse Seymour | Shylock.........Rollin Howard
Antonio......Neil Bryant | Duke.........Dan Bryant
PLANTATION FESTIVAL SCENE—HIGH DADDY.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION Of Mr. GEBHARD'S Gymnastic and Fencing Academy, No. 161 5th-av., near 22d-st., will take place WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 25, at 8 o'clock. Tickets to be had in the Gymnasium.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MILITARY AND Civil Ball of the non-commissioned officers of the Fourth Regiment, (Veteran Zouaves,) N. G., will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 25, 1866, at the Harmonic Garden, Nos. 139 to 145 Essex-st. Tickets $1; can be obtained from the non-commissioned officers of the regiment, and at the Armory, No. 596 Broadway.

NOTICE.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF ACknowledged ability in the profession, desiring an engagement for the season, commencing in September next, will address by letter, stating line of character and terms, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Albany, N. Y.

## LECTURES.

CHOLERA.—WHAT IS CHOLERA? WHAT are its causes? Is cholera contagious? Can cholera be prevented? Can it be cured? Two lectures will be delivered on this important subject on next MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 23 and 24, in the chapel of the University on Washington-square, by J. G. WEBSTER, M. D.
These lectures will embrace all of practical importance that is known on the nature, mode of communication, causes, prevention, and the proper method of treatment of cholera.
Doors open at 7½. Lecture begins at 8. Tickets may be had at Nos. 389 and 522 Broadway, and at the door.

## MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES
Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

PIANOS.—NEW AND SECOND-HAND, FOR sale at a great reduction; very superior instruments at low prices. Also, a large assortment to rent on moderate terms. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the best and most reliable Pianos made, Agraffe, overstrung, and all improvements. Nos. 241 to 249 28th-st., near 9th-av.

$275.—AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD Piano, carved legs, all modern improvements, cost $500. Call at No. 230 West 22d-st., to-day and Monday.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GLORIOUS NEWS FOR THE WORLD.—In press, and will shortly be issued, the most intensely interesting work ever published, entitled *Chemistry Victorious Over Cholera*, by a New-York physician. This book explains every feature of the disease on scientific principles, and will absorb the attention of thousands of physicians and millions of people, for in explaining the disease it furnishes a preventive to every person predisposed, and the means of cure for those having an attack. The trade supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., New-York. Retail, 25 cents.

## FURNITURE.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, carpets, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, extension tables, looking-glasses, spring mattresses, oil-cloths, &c., &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal. Housekeepers supplied and can pay by installments if preferred.

MATTRESSES.—HAIR AND STRAW MATtresses, and hair pillows, suitable for hospitals, ships and steamboats, for sale at about one-half of the present cost to manufacture, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

HANDSOME BLACK WALNUT AND OAK bedroom furniture, parlor and dining-room furniture, piano, &c. Apply at No. 230 West 22d-st., to-day and Monday.

A FIRST-CLASS COMPLETE OUTFIT in furniture, in suites or otherwise. Also, Polkhardt's parlor bedsteads, save rent and room. No. 167 Bleecker-st., corner of Sullivan-st.

SALES OF FURNITURE AT RESIDENCES—Special attention by HAGGERTY & PHELPS, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FRIDAY AFTERNOON, ON HARLEM lane, near the Club House, a Pocket-book containing $65 and an English sovereign. The finder will be suitably rewarded by calling on JOHN SCOTT, No. 15 Spruce-st.

FOUND—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, ON THE 18th instant, a small lot of BURNED MUSLINS, CLOTHS, &c. The owner can see the goods by applying to WARREN N. HOWARD, Huntington, L. I.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### WINTER GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, April 23,
and positively for
FOUR NIGHTS ONLY!
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who have been recognized equally in England, Scotland and Ireland, as in all the leading cities of America, as THE TRUE TYPE AND EMBODIMENT OF
IRISH CHARACTER, IRISH GAIETY and IRISH WIT,
and who are without a rival in that school of drama to which they belong, will present a bill of EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION,
combining THREE GLORIOUS PIECES,
A DOMESTIC DRAMA, A PROTEAN COMEDY and A SCREAMING FARCE,
commencing with the FAIRY CIRCLE;
Or, CON O'CAROLAN'S DREAM.
CON O'CAROLAN ......... Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MOLESHEE ......... Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To be followed by the Comedy of IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
In which Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS will sustain FIVE CHARACTERS.
To conclude with the roaring Farce called THE HAPPY MAN.
PADDY MURPHY ......... Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
FRIDAY, April 27,
FIRST BENEFIT of MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
SHANDY MAGUIRE,
WITH TWO OTHER CAPITAL PIECES.
Doors open at 7¼; commences at 7¾.

### WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ...... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Open at 7½; begin at 8.
MONDAY,
third time this season, Mr. Dion Boucicault's new Comedy, with original new Scenery, Dresses, Furniture and Appointments, entitled
HOW SHE LOVES HIM.
One of the great successes achieved in this Theatre, given with a powerful distribution.
Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, his thirteenth appearance in two months, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Norton, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Browne, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. Graham, Mr. Pope, Mr. Ward, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Carman and Miss Timony.
TUESDAY—The highly successful and attractive play, DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
WEDNESDAY—Will be revived Mrs. Inchbald's fine Comedy
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
Concluding with the ETON BOY.
☞ Mr. Wallack's series of performances will terminate SATURDAY, April 28, 1866.
A most attractive novelty is in preparation.

### WALLACK'S THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1866,
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI
Will give a
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE,
(Prior to his departure for Europe,)
Assisted by the following distinguished artists:
MR. RICHARD HOFFMAN,
who has kindly consented to perform with Mr. WEHLI, Thalberg's "Norma," duet for two pianos.
Mrs. MARIE ABBOT, Soprano.
Mlle. FRIDA DE GEBELE, Contralto.
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone.
Musical Director ......... Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Ticket Offices: Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway; Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. F. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway. Reserve Seats in Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Private Boxes, $10—to be obtained at the box-office of the theatre only.

Doors open at 1 P. M. Concert to commence at 2 o'clock.

The pianos used by Mr. Wehli at all his Concerts are the New Scale Concert Grands, made by Chickering & Sons, No. 652 Broadway, N. Y., and No. 246 Washington-st., Boston. These Pianos were awarded the First Prize—a Gold Medal—at the Exhibition of 1865.

FIRST GRAND ENTERTAINMENT OF MOHAWK SECTION, NO. 6, C. O. T., will be held at Clinton Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 25, 1866. The following talented artists will appear: Little Effie Parkhurst, Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, Mr. J. J. Spelman, Mr. Augustus Waters, Mr. Geo. Germain, Mr. D. F. Dinon. JOHN D. LENT, Esq., will preside. Tickets 30 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.—ALBERT RUSSELL, the Prestidigitateur and Ventriloquist, will make his first bow to a New-York audience, on MONDAY EVENING, April 23.

## INSTRUCTION.

### FRENCH CLASSES UNDER A. A. FAVARGER.

The class announced for ladies and gentlemen will meet EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. Those who would avail themselves of this last opportunity should join the class at their earliest convenience, so as to profit by the rudimentary exercises of the beginning, which are indispensable when the object is perfection of pronunciation. These loud vocal repetitions of French phrases in their most perfect and distinct pronunciation are even more necessary to persons who already speak French. "The less perceptible the defect, the more difficult the correction." While it is the only way to acquire accuracy of speech, it is also the best means to attain correctness and fluency of language in a short time. Terms for this class: The first term, (20 lessons,) $30 each member; the second, $25; the third, $20; the fourth, $18, &c.
A special class for schools, with exceptional advantages for teachers, young ladies and their parents. This class will receive a thorough course of French Elocution during May and part of June, if desired. Every member will be expected to take an active part in the exercises, and may attain in this short course a cultivated and critical ear, and an exceptional facility and correctness of pronunciation. Young ladies and children should be accompanied by a parent or teacher.
Information can be obtained of A. A. FAVARGER by calling at the Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, from 3½ to 4 o'clock P. M., and the exercises will begin at the same hour on TUESDAY, April 24, and continue if there is a sufficient encouragement. Terms, $15. A number of pupils from the same school will obtain special favors.

### NATIVITY COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

BRIGEPORT, CONN.
A first-class boarding-school for boys. Instruction in ancient and modern languages, music, drawing, &c.
Boys prepared for college or commercial life.
The Summer term begins on the first WEDNESDAY in May.
Address FRANKLIN H. FOWLER, M. A., Box No. 308 Milford, Conn., or C. RAMSHORN, Box No. 4,325 N. Y. City.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School, which has been conducted in this City for the past eleven years, is removed to College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., where the ensuing term will commence on the 1st of May. The pupils who are members of the Misses Bucknall's family receive their personal attention. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

SARATOGA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—A select Classical and Commercial School for Boys; number limited to 30; boys thoroughly prepared for college, counting-house, West Point or Naval Academy; Summer term commences May 1. Circulars may be had, or the Principal consulted, by calling at the book-store of Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, between 11 and 12. A. J. ROBB, A. M., Principal.

EDUCATION.—A GENTLEMAN ACCUSTOMED to preparing boys for college, who is himself a graduate of an English university, will receive, at his residence in Connecticut, a few boys as pupils. Every comfort of a home, together with first-class instruction. Address, for a week, A. M., No. 18 West 4th-st., New-York City; afterward, Pomfret, Conn.

GREENWICH, CONN.—FIFTEEN BOYS UNder 13 taken and educated for business, college, West Point or naval school; military drill, dancing, rowing, base ball and cricket regularly practiced; fine facilities for sea bathing; location unsurpassed for health and beauty of scenery. Terms $400 per annum. HARRY PECK, Principal.

MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y., 40 minutes from the City. The Misses ROBINSON will receive in their family a limited number of pupils. Refer to Rev. J. W. DILLER, Clinton-av., Brooklyn; or J. R. EDWARDS, Esq., No. 277 West 23d-st., New-York.

BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING FOR BUSINESS MEN.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen for the session of 1866-7, on Sept. 20. For circulars, with terms and references, apply as above.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR BOYS—Amherst, Mass., H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal. The forty-first semi-annual session will commence May 2. Circulars forwarded upon request.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A boarding-school for 20 boys; pure mountain air; home influences and comforts, and thorough instruction. The next session will commence April 2. S. P. PRATT, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD ACADEMY, BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—Summer term commences May 1. The Principal will receive a limited number of boys in his family. For circulars address D. S. DUSINBERRE, A. M., Principal.

THE BAR, THE PULPIT AND THE STAGE—Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON, of Wallack's Theatre, gives instruction in elocution, reads with members of the clerical and legal professions, and prepares ladies and gentlemen for the stage.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.—A Classical, Commercial and Military School. The Spring session opens April 6.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Essex Seminary, Essex, Conn. Summer term commences May 2. Send for circulars. M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal.

MRS. WHITE IS PREPARED TO REceive a few more pupils, from the age of seven to fifteen. Address the Principal, Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—FOR BOYS. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 1. For Circulars address the Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23½ miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

## TEACHERS.

TRAVELING TUTOR.—AN EXPERIENCED instructor, familiar with the Continent and the modern languages, would like to form a class of two or three young gentlemen or young ladies, for a year's travel and study in Europe; in the latter case, would be accompanied by his wife; the best references exchanged. Address PROFESSOR, No. 9 Somerset-st., Boston. Preliminary references: Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows, Edward F. Davison, Esq., No. 128 Pearl-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching, and with best of references, desires a situation as teacher of Latin, Greek, French and German, fitting boys for college, &c. Address, for three days, A. M., Box No. 176 *Times* Office, N. Y.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A position to superintend a gentleman's house and children, or as governess to teach English and music. Address W. B., Box No. 1,677 N. Y. Post-office.

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## OUR NEW COLLECTOR.

### The Eagerness of Office-Seekers—Fate of their Applications—Mr. Smythe's Sureties.

It would be extremely gratifying for Mr. SMYTHE, the nominee for Collector, to know that the statement of a morning journal concerning the lull in applications for office is correct. Unfortunately for him it is simply false, the converse of the assertion being patent to any one who will take the pains to observe or inquire. As we have before stated, when Mr. SMYTHE came back from Washington he confined himself to the duties of his Bank, attending in no single respect to the duties pertaining to the Collectorship, an office which as yet he does not hold.

Instantly and as if by magic there swarmed about him an army of beggars, greater than the legendary cloud of witnesses, with faces long and anxious, with documents ponderous and doubtful, with evidence of relationship to the horse-leech's daughters in every eye. His Bank was crowded with them, his residence thronged by them, his family annoyed and his clerks and servants disgusted. A wiseacre suggested that the "new Collector had opened rooms at the Astor House, where applications would be received." Immediately the spacious bar-room of the Stetsonian mansion grew boisterous with the shouts of the hundreds who gathered there in search of "those rooms." A brief and fruitless search convinced them that they had been sold cheap, and with indignant comment upon the practical joker they departed for the Custom-house. The imperturbable CLINCH sat in his easy chair thinking of days gone by when these interruptions came upon him. With much good-natured waggery he listened and conversed with the eager multitudes and dismissed them all with but little consolation.

The mail-bags burst with ponderous dispatches for Mr. SMYTHE. The Custom-house porter thinks people might wait until Mr. SMYTHE is confirmed before they bother him with such loads; the bank messenger placidly trots to and from the office, conscious of the remarkable increase in the bulk of the correspondence, but blessedly ignorant of its cause, and rejoicing in what he conceives the renewed prosperity of the institution; the postman who delivers on the route of Mr. SMYTHE's residence, is happy in the frequent discharge of his heavy duty, because he proposes to apply at an early day for a position in the Custom-house, and base his application on the ground of acquaintance with the family. Seriously speaking, the epistolary annoyance to Mr. SMYTHE is incredibly great. On an average he receives at the Bank over a hundred letters a day, half as many from the Custom-house, and as many at his residence. It may gratify and encourage the writers to learn that he proposes to make no response in *any* way shape or manner to those who see fit to intrude upon him now, and that so soon as the character of the letter is ascertained, it is—if applicationary—instantly destroyed.

HIS BONDSMEN.

Much has been ignorantly said and written concerning the bondmen whom the Collector proposes to offer. Until he is confirmed there is no need of any such article, and when that time comes he will present the names of men no one of whom has yet been hinted at in the public Press. It must be eminently gratifying to Mr. SMYTHE, and is certainly an evidence of the estimation in which he is held by the leading merchants of the City, that over twenty of the heaviest houses in New-York have volunteered their names as his sureties. He will probably select four gentlemen, two of whom are identified with the Democracy, two with the Republicans, and it is supposed that Hon. JOHN J. CISCO, FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq., R. D. LATHROP, Esq., EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, Esq., will be the parties. Mr. CISCO is well known as the former Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this City, and now a successful banker; Mr. SKIDDY is prominently engaged in steamship and banking operations; Mr. LATHROP is the head of the well-known firm of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & Co., and Mr. TOWNSEND is a popular auctioneer, and one of our most worthy and acceptable citizens. It was supposed that Mr. SMYTHE would avail himself of the membership of his Directory, but it would seem that he has other support than that of his Board, and has judiciously availed himself of it.

It is evident that Mr. SMYTHE is greatly exercised and fearfully bored by the host of applications for office. The candidates in many instances present themselves, papers in hand; others are introduced by old party stagers who are themselves utter strangers to Mr. SMYTHE, and others are brought in by personal friends who avail themselves of the opportunity to congratulate their fortunate friend, and also to introduce their unfortunate friend who has seen better days ere now, and would very much like to see them again. In consequence of this pressure Mr. SMYTHE has been forced to deny himself to all, and he desires it distinctly to be understood that he attends at the bank only to the business pertaining to the bank, and that any person calling at his residence for the purpose of political discussion or personal application will be politely requested to change the subject.

Mr. SMYTHE, if confirmed, will undoubtedly resign the Presidency of the bank, making a down-town call therein the morning between 9 and 10 o'clock. The office hours at the Custom-house are from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., the last hour of which can profitably be devoted to a consideration of the claims of the several thousand persons who are anxious to "serve their country in the capacity" of clerks.

## ASIATIC CHOLERA.

### The England Arrived—News from the Virginia—Activity of the Board of Health.

President CURTIS, of the Quarantine Commission, received a letter yesterday afternoon from Deputy Health Officer BISSELL, the officer having charge of the hospital-ship *Falcon*, now near the steamship *Virginia*, at the Lower Quarantine. The following is a transcript of the letter:

HOSPITAL SHIP, LOWER BAY, April 21, 1866.

Steamship *England*, GRACE, 24 days from Liverpool, via Halifax, arrived here this morning. Crew, 122; cabin passengers, 16; steerage, 1,202. Died on the passage to Halifax, 50; at Halifax, 150. Last night an infant died of whooping cough. Passengers and crew all well. Vessel quarantined in Lower Bay.

Hospital-ship *Falcon* came here yesterday morning. I immediately boarded the steamship *Virginia*, anchored here, and removed the sick to the hospital—sixty-seven in number. Five new cases were received from the *Virginia* this morning. Four deaths in hospital last night. Buried ten from the steamer yesterday. Sixty-seven are now in hospital.

D. A. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM received permission from President CURTIS, yesterday morning, to visit the *Virginia*, with a view to instituting an investigation and making a report concerning the origin of the disease on board that ship.

The Government steamship *Illinois* went down, yesterday afternoon, to take off those of the *Virginia's* passengers who have not been attacked.

The hospital-ship *Falcon* lies about two miles distant from the *Virginia*, and cannot be approached except under permission from the Health Officer. Dr. HARCOURT, an experienced quarantine physician, assists Dr. BISSELL in the care of the sick on board the *Falcon*.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Since the advent of cholera in the Lower Bay the complaints in Col. BARTRAM's department, at the headquarters of the Metropolitan Board of Health, have multiplied very seriously; but, happily, none of the charges embrace anything more alarming than those that have been published. They are rather encouraging than otherwise, since they indicate a wakefulness to the necessity of keeping every nook and corner in the City clean.

The Board awaits Gov. FENTON's indorsement of its Proclamation of Peril, and when the required papers reach the City a numerous staff of physicians is to be employed at once. Medical men are to be selected from such as have had experience in treating cholera, and they are to treat patients at their dwellings, if possible.

Dr. DALTON has taken possession of the Battery Barracks, and will prepare them for occupancy at once. These barracks may accommodate from 1,500 to 2,000 persons. They have recently been used by the General Government as storehouses for arms. Mr. S. B. HALLIDAY has tendered the use of the Five Points House of Industry, for hospital purposes, in case of necessity, and many other suitable buildings may be secured at proper points in the city.

### Scientific Lecture.

Last evening Prof. DOREMUS delivered the third and last lecture of the course on the subjects of Chemistry, Light and Electricity, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The attendance at these lectures shows the appreciation of the citizens of Brooklyn for popular lectures on scientific subjects, and at the same time is a pleasing compliment to Prof. DOREMUS. During the three nights of the course the Academy was filled in every part by an audience whose frequent approbation was evidence of the pleasure afforded them. The experiments illustrative of the lecture of last evening were of a most brilliant character, calling into exercise the latest discovered apparatus of the electricians. Dr. DOREMUS was assisted by Mr. MITCHELL, of Boston, who brought his powerful galvanic battery from that city to exhibit at this lecture in Brooklyn. The Brooklynites are indebted to Dr. DOREMUS for three most interesting, scientific evenings, and the gentlemen of the Mercantile Library Association deserve thanks unlimited for their admirable choice of a lecturer, and for the aid which they have given him.

## POLICE TRIALS.

### Before Commissioners Acton and Bergen.

THE RAILWAY SUSPENSION.

The omission of the Railway Companies to run their cars in the City's streets made itself felt in Police Trial Chamber on Wednesday, officer after officer failing to respond to the call of his name—the excuse being, in every instance, that the absentee had been detailed to one of the horse railroads. The few policemen that did report for trial were eyesore, haggard and weary, and without many exceptions they prayed that the time might soon come when the railroad managers should no longer require their services, the long hours of standing on car-platforms and wielding the brakes of the cars being even more irksome than patrol duty on ordinary post. And they did not wonder, after they had tried twelve hours a day at $2 74 per diem on the railways, that the drivers should murmur at sixteen hours for $2. A number of Police Captains whom the Commissioners had summoned to the Central Office seemed uncommonly hurried and anxious to get back to their respective precincts, it being hazardous to be long absent from their station-houses while their districts were covered by only a half of the usual force; for even though the Superintendent of Police had weakened them by detailing whole platoons of their men to work for the railroads, they yet felt sure that the Commissioners would hold them severally responsible for any burglary or other outrage that might be committed within their jurisdiction. Even the Police Academy felt the strike, that institution having been deprived of the tutelage of the genial and accomplished Inspector LEONARD from the beginning of the railway difficulties. The Inspector's chair was occupied by Drill-Officer WILLIAM H. SIMMONS.

A WASHINGTON MARKET ROBBERY.

Justice JOSEPH DOWLING appeared before the Commissioners, to purge his Court of any suspicion which might have attached to it in the remarkable complaint of Mrs. BARBARA MOELLER against Policemen J. W. W. SCOTT and JOHN G. TULLY, of Capt. GREER's Precinct. The Justice, having been sworn, said that on the 31st ult., Officers JAMES EDWARDS and J. W. W. SCOTT entered his Court, having in custody a pickpocket whom he recognized. He inquired where the complainant was, and the officers looked back, but, seeing nobody, informed him that Mrs. MOELLER had followed them, but that somebody must have spirited her away. The Magistrate, resolved that the pickpocket should not escape through buying Mrs. MOELLER off, told Policeman EDWARDS that he must find her, and report with her at the Tombs, and the officer obeyed, producing her at Court on the 4th inst. Mrs. MOELLER then testified that the prisoner picked her pocket while she was squeezing herself through the crush on the Washington Market sidewalks; and on her testimony the pickpocket was fully committed and subsequently sentenced to serve the State two years and six months in State Prison. Justice DOWLING having concluded his testimony, Capt. GREER and Policemen SCOTT, TULLY and HOOKER were put on the stand, but nothing conclusive was elicited, and as Mr. MOELLER was not in Court, the trial was adjourned indefinitely. This very curious case, as it stands in black and white on papers before the Police Board, seems to be about as follows:

Mrs. MOELLER's pocket was picked of $9 45 in Washington Market on the 31st ult., and Patrolman JAMES EDWARDS apprehended the thief and took him to the Chambers-street Police-station. Capt. GREER, fearing that the pickpocket might attempt escape, sent Officers SCOTT and EDWARDS with him to the Tombs; but the magistrate having closed business for the morning, the officers returned with the prisoner to the Station-house. Singularly, the pickpocket's "wife" appeared on the scene while Mrs. MOELLER was returning from Court to the Station-house, and that person offered her $50 if she would not appear against the prisoner. Mrs. MOELLER rejected this offer. It being the rule of the Police Department to detain the complainant as well as the prisoner, Mrs. MOELLER was kept until time to open court in the afternoon, and while she was so in custody, she alleges, Policeman SCOTT advised her to accept the $50 bribe which the female on the street had offered her; but she resisted this second temptation. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Officers EDWARDS and SCOTT took the pickpocket to the Tombs, and subsequently Officer TULLY took Mrs. MOELLER, according to her story, on a roundabout walk toward the Tombs; but instead of going thither, Mrs. MOELLER says, the two went to her husband's store, at No. 419 Third-avenue, and there the officer represented that he had been sent by the Court to "settle up." Mr. MOELLER said that if the officer acted for the Court in the matter he would agree that his wife should not appear, but that he would not take a cent short of $50. This proposal having been made, the officer went away, and in the evening, according to Mrs. MOELLER's affidavit, the "wife" of the pickpocket, accompanied by WILLIAM BENNETT, of No. 80 East Broadway, liquor dealer, called at the store and paid the required $50. On Sunday morning, the 1st, Officer EDWARDS, in obedience to Justice DOWLING's order, went to get Mrs. MOELLER; but she was unwell that day, and the trip to the Tombs was postponed until Monday morning. Then another delay was rendered necessary by the absence of the magistrate from the City. On Wednesday Mrs. M. again accompanied Officer EDWARDS to the Tombs, and secured the full commitment of the pickpocket. She then went before the Grand Jury, and then before Recorder HACKETT, and by the close of the week the prisoner was on his way to Sing Sing. The pickpocket having been bundled off to prison, and Mrs. MOELLER having realized a larger sum of money than she had lost, everything was supposed to be serene until her affidavit before the Superintendent of Police against Officers TULLY and SCOTT came to light. Then Officer SCOTT and Roundsman HOOKER visited Mrs. M., and she said that she had never seen SCOTT before. She failed to appear at Police Trials on the 11th instant to substantiate the charges which she had made, and again, on the 18th, she did not appear, and Officers SCOTT and TULLY declared the impeachment false. Thus the Commissioners were left in a fog of Newfoundland density.

ANOTHER WOMAN'S COMPLAINT.

Mrs. CATHARINE STERLING, wife of Mr. HENRY H. STERLING, of No. 118 East Twenty-seventh-street, made the following affidavit: "At about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th instant my husband was assaulted by a man whose name is unknown to me; being present, and not thinking the policeman who came up shortly afterward—whose name is JOHN J. CLARE—had done his duty in the matter, I asked his number; he wanted to know what I wanted of his number; I replied that I did not think he had done exactly right; whereupon he said, 'You had better go on about your business, or I'll lock you up;' he then took hold of me and said, 'You will go with me to the Station-house,' telling me, on the way, that he guessed I had been drinking too much Bourbon, and he didn't know whether that man (my husband) was my husband or not; this was in the presence of my brother; the officer at the desk heard the officer's statement as to my asking for the policeman's number, and I was allowed to depart; the policeman, in a jeering manner, gave me his number as 358, in front of the desk; his manner was most unbecoming an officer, and as I was not disorderly, and do not drink Bourbon at all, I bring this complaint before the Board of Police." Messrs. WILLIAM J. TATE, JOHN DUGANNE, WILLIAM CONNELL and HENRY H. STERLING were put on the stand, and a tedious story was told of a quarrel between STERLING and his employer; of the employer's striking him; of Mrs. STERLING's interference, and of the gathering of a multitude of loungers near a corner in Twenty-fifth-street. Officer CLARE, defending, said: "My attention was called to a crowd on the corner of East Twenty-fifth-street; I found the lady creating a disturbance, and on her refusal to go away, I took her to the Station-house and preferred a charge of disorderly conduct, but did not ill treat her or refuse to disclose my number; I did not use the language which she imputes to me." Here, again, the Commissioners were befogged.

CORPORATION ORDINANCES IN HARLEM.

Mr. THOMAS HANDEBODE, of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, near Fifth-avenue, contractor, made oath that at about 9 A. M., on the 12th inst., he was taken into custody by Policeman W. T. DEVOE, for violating a Corporation ordinance, and that while on the way to the Harlem Police-station, Officer JOHN C. ABBOTT addressed him in profane language, styling him a thief; that Sergt. BARRETT, then in command at the station, released him from restraint, and that thereafter Officer HARRIS rearrested and threatened to shoot him. It appears that HANDEBODE was digging a cellar for Mr. KINSLEY, and had permission to dump his sand in the street, but not to occupy more than 10 by 40 feet; he had, however, extended his sand-heap about 100 feet, and covered the gutter. Officer DEVOE arrested him for this plain violation of the ordinances, and Sergt. BARRETT dismissed him with a reprimand; but subsequently Patrolman ABBOTT re-arrested him for driving a cart whose number was not plainly painted on both sides, and he was again taken to police quod. Sergt. BARRETT, knowing that if he were to send the prisoner to the Fifty-seventh-street Court he would there escape with a reprimand, cautioned him and released him. These arrests, which seemed to Mr. HANDEBODE altogether unnecessary, fired him up to the making of a complaint against the officers. On trial, the officers denied that they had uttered a profane word; but they admitted that they might have characterized Mr. HANDEBODE as a dishonest person, and they undertook to show that he had frequently appropriated sand, stone and other building material not his own, and that he had become rich through his peculiar method of transacting business. After a verbal sparring match between Messrs. ACTON and HANDEBODE, the complaint was dismissed, the complainant assenting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. JOHN MALONEY, of No. 43 Oliver-street, made affidavit at the Police Superintendent's office that on Sunday evening, the 8th inst., Patrolman JEREMIAH MAHONEY, of the Fourth Ward, assaulted him without provocation, at the intersection of Oliver and Madison streets, and took from him $25, which he has not restored; but Mr. MALONEY did not appear on the day of trial, and the Commissioner received the testimony of Sergeant WILSON, which was that Policeman MAHONEY was not on post duty at the time set forth in the affidavit against him, and that, moreover, the officer's post is Water-street, and not Madison and Oliver. Hence the Sergeant inferred that the complainant must have been mistaken as to identity. The complaint was dismissed.

Capt. CHARLES W. CAFFRY sent Patrolman DANIEL MURPHY to trial for assaulting, "without provocation, and knocking down with his fist," a drunken man whom he had arrested and whom he was taking through the yard of the Mercer-street Police-station. The officer said that the prisoner bit his hand while on the way to a cell, and that he thereupon naturally struck him. President ACTON—"Right, officer; when a prisoner bites you, get your hand out of his mouth as soon as convenient, and hit him with it."

Capt. WILLIAM H. BROWN, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, preferred a charge against Patrolman EDWARD E. LENNAN, and Sergt. LAWLER made charges against LENNAN and Patrolman MCINTYRE. These officers appear to have had a standing quarrel, and on the morning of the 7th inst. they bandied the lie in their room in the Station-house, their language being profane and unseemly. Officer LENNAN, defending, said: "The men of my Precinct annoy me excessively by their jokes, and MCINTYRE had taunted me; now, I have laid many bricks in this building, and ——" President ACTON—"What do you mean by laying bricks in this building?" Patrolman LENNAN—"I have paid fines sufficient to build a part of Police Headquarters." President ACTON—"The Commissioners wish every officer of the force to understand that every dollar which is realized from fines is scrupulously expended upon the legitimate recipients of the Metropolitan Police Life Insurance Fund; the widows and orphans of policemen get every cent of the money." The Commissioners intimated that they would assign these officers to other precincts.

## POLICE COURTS.

### Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

BARNEY WILLIAMS IN COURT.

Officer SHERWOOD, of the Broadway squad, and the tallest member of the Metropolitan Police force, while on duty yesterday afternoon on the corner of Fourteenth-street and Broadway, saw a crowd collecting near the Maison Dorée, and on going thither found a gentlemanly-looking person brandishing a cane. The officer ordered the gentleman to move on, but received a flippant reply. He then told him that he must do as he was bid, or he (the officer) would be compelled to arrest him. Some more words were exchanged, when the officer arrested the citizen, who had by this time been recognized by the bystanders as BARNEY WILLIAMS, the comedian. On being brought into court Officer SHERWOOD made a charge of disorderly conduct against his prisoner. Mr. WILLIAMS explained that the trouble arose from a colored boy striking a white one, when he stopped the fight and drove off the colored boy. Some words were then exchanged between himself and another gentleman, but no breach of the peace was intended by anyone. He also charged the officer with unnecessary violence, introducing two witnesses in support of his version of the affair. Mr. WILLIAMS was discharged by the Justice, and cautioned against resisting an officer's order to move on. He then left the court, having obtained the officer's name, with a view of carrying the case before the Board of Police Commissioners.

### Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

MAYHEM.

On Friday night a row occurred in the tenement house, No. 216 East Fourteenth-street, in which several of the inmates became involved. During the fight MICHAEL LEAHY bit off a portion of the third finger of the left hand of MARY MCGUIRE. LEAHY was arrested by Officer GRANNON, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and he was held to answer the charge in default of $500 bail.

SERIOUS CITY CAR ACCIDENT.

Yesterday afternoon SOPHIE MOTT, aged seven years, residing with her parents in East Houston-street, near Clinton-street, was knocked down near her residence and trampled upon by the horses attached to car No. 63 of the East Broadway and Clinton-street line. As the car passed on the child was caught by the brake and dragged some distance, being terribly mangled. The driver, RICHARD HAMILTON, was arrested by Officer COLLARD, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and he was committed to await the result of the girl's injuries, who was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

### The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

HOTEL THIEF.

Mrs. EMMA P. LANGLEY, a boarder at the Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, went up stairs to her room on Friday evening, having been absent but a few minutes. When she reached the door she was surprised to find it locked on the inside. Knowing that her husband was not in the hotel, Mrs. LANGLEY gave an alarm, and called for help. The door was opened and a young man rushed out of the room and attempted to make his escape. He was however secured, and handed over to the custody of Officer CARRIGAN, of the Second Precinct. On being taken to the station-house he gave his name as CHARLES NEVILS, and in his possession were found several articles of jewelry, which were identified by Mrs. LANGLEY as her property. Beside these, pawn tickets for a variety of articles which are believed to be stolen property were found on him. A complaint was made against the prisoner by Mr. WM. M. LANGLEY, to which the accused pleaded guilty, and he was committed for trial. The Second Ward Police are endeavoring to find the owners of the stolen articles in pawn.

BURGLAR AND HORSE THIEF.

Officer BYRNES, of the Fourth Precinct, while on duty yesterday morning in Oliver-street, saw WM. CURTIS, well known to the police, in possession of a horse and wagon, in which was a quantity of shoes, valued at $200, when he arrested him. Subsequently Capt. THORNE learned that a burglary had been committed in the store of ELISHA U. JONES, at Woodhaven, L. I., and a quantity of shoes and other goods carried off. Those found in the possession of CURTIS were identified as a portion of the stolen goods. It also appears that the prisoner stole the horse and wagon from Mr. JOHN R. PITKIN, of Woodhaven. The accused was sent to Long Island for trial.

ANOTHER HEAVY ROBBERY BY A BOY.

The book-keeper of Messrs. RUGER BROTHERS, shipping and commission merchants at No. 45 Beaver-street, on leaving the store on Thursday evening, gave the safe-key to JOHANNES TREVERANUS, one of the clerks, aged fifteen years, directing him to lock the safe and place the key in its accustomed hiding place. Instead of doing so, however, the boy closed the safe-door without locking it. Shortly afterwards, while the premises were being cleaned by the char-women, he returned to the office, and removed from the safe a tin box containing $4,900 in certified checks on different City Banks, and $1,500 in gold checks and United States Treasury notes. One of the partners, Mr. EMIL RUGER, discovered the robbery the following morning, and immediately lodged information of the fact with Capt. WARLOW, of the First Precinct, who detailed Detectives OBER and DOYLE on the case. These officers, after a prolonged search, traced TREVERANUS to one of the Bowery theatres, where they arrested him. When charged with the theft the boy confessed the fact, stating that he had taken rooms at Koms' Hotel, No. 80 East Broadway, and that he had deposited the tin box with the proprietor. The box was recovered, when it was found to contain nearly all of the stolen money and checks, with the exception of $500 which had been spent by the prisoner in purchasing a gold watch, three suits of clothes, a revolver, and several other articles. He had also secured a berth on board the steamer *Gen. Washington*, which sailed for New-Orleans yesterday afternoon. The prisoner was remanded for examination.

FEMALE SHOPLIFTERS.

LIZZIE ROBERTS and NETTIE BROWN went into the store of Messrs. BABCOCK & CO., No. 167 Church-street, yesterday morning, under pretence of purchasing some silk goods, but they did not remain long on the premises. After their departure they were followed by one of the salesmen, Mr. CLARENCE CURTIS, and he, suspecting them to be thieves, caused their arrest by Officer O'ROURKE, of the Fifth Precinct. They were searched at the station-house, when two pieces of black silk, valued at $166, were found concealed beneath ROBERTS' dress, in a false pocket, such as is used by shoplifters. A similar bag was also found under BROWN's dress, in which was concealed a piece of plaid silk valued at $100. The silks found in the possession of LIZZIE were identified by the salesman as the property of the firm, but no owner has as yet been found for the other piece. It may be seen at the Leonard-street police-station. Both the prisoners were committed for trial.

## LAW REPORTS.

### United States Commissioners' Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Wallace Dyckman was before the Commissioner yesterday on the charge of passing a counterfeit $50 U. S. Treasury note. Several witnesses were examined for the defence, their testimony uniting in establishing a most excellent previous character for the young man accused of the offence referred to.

The Commissioner reserved his decision till Monday.

### The St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company—Qualification of Directors.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

*In the matter of the election of the directors of the St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company.*—This was a litigation arising out of an election for directors of the St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company, held on the 9th day of January, 1866. The charter requires an election of fifty directors. Seventy persons in all were voted for. Thirty persons received 1,681 votes; twenty persons received 902 votes; twenty persons received 779 votes. Eighteen of those who received 902 votes, and two of those who received 1,681 did not appear, at the time of the election, to be stockholders on the books of the Company.

The amount of stock which the statute requires a director to own had, however, been previously assigned to them, and they offered, immediately on the objection being made, to have the stock transferred to themselves on the books. The transfer was subsequently made. The inspectors of the election made a certificate returning these persons, against whom the objection had been made, as elected. Subsequently they made a second certificate declaring the other party elected. Those who received the minority vote thereupon instituted this proceeding, claiming that the persons first returned as elected were not legally elected by reason of their not appearing as stockholders on the books of the Company at the time of the election, and claiming that they were legally elected directors of the said Company.

The Court, at Special Term, held that the persons first returned as elected were not eligible and were not legally elected, and that the petitioners, who received the minority vote, were legally elected, and were entitled to the office.

On appeal to the General Term the Court held as follows:

One who does not appear at the time of an election on the books of a corporation as a stockholder, to the extent prescribed by statute as a qualification for directors, is not eligible to the office of director. The ineligibility is not cured by an assignment of the required amount of stock previously to the election no transfer being made on the books of the corporation. There is no presumption, in the absence of proof, that voters at an election have knowledge of any disqualification of the candidates voted for. When in an election there are two candidates, and the candidate receiving the majority of votes is ineligible, but the voters have no knowledge of his disqualification, they are entitled to notice of it before their votes are to be considered as thrown away. In the absence of such notice the minority candidate cannot be declared elected, but the election must be set aside and a new election ordered. Inspectors of election have no right to pass on the qualifications of candidates, but their business is solely to return as elected the persons who have received the majority of votes.

E. E. Anderson for appellants; R. H. Bowne for respondents.

### Jurisdiction of District Courts—A Writ of Prohibition Issued by the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

*The People on the Relation of Kleinert* vs. *The Seventh District Court, et al.*—In this case the relator Kleinert was the defendant in an action brought by one Levy in the Seventh District Court, to recover the sum of $250. The defendant in that Court gave a bond for the removal of the action to the Court of Common Pleas, as provided by statute when the amount claimed by the plaintiff is over $100. The bond was approved by the Justice, and an order entered directing the removal. A few days after this the order was vacated by the same Justice, on the ground that the plaintiff's claim had been reduced to $99. The matter was then brought before the Supreme Court. The relator's affidavit set forth that Mr. Noble, the plaintiff's attorney, occupied the same office that the Justice did; that there had been complaints heretofore of unfairness on the part of the Justice whenever Mr. Noble was employed to prosecute or defend cases before that Court. It was furthermore alleged that the Justice kept the papers in a case in his private office, and the attorney for the relator had much difficulty in getting an opportunity to examine them.

On the argument the counsel for the relator contended that by virtue of the order made by the Justice, the cause was removed to the Common Pleas, and that everything subsequently done in the District Court was *coram non judice* and void. It was also contended that the order of removal never having been delivered, did not become operative, and hence the Justice could not revoke it.

The Court, after hearing the affidavits, decided to order a peremptory writ of prohibition to issue, restraining the Justice of the Seventh District Court from exercising further jurisdiction in the action.

### Orders of Arrest to Suppress Lottery Dealing—Writs Directed Against Five Prominent Policy Dealers—One Man Swindled Out of Over $40,000.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM, APRIL 21.

Before Justice Monell.

An important action was commenced yesterday in the Superior Court of this City, Justice MONELL presiding, by a gentleman who produced affidavits tending to show that within the years 1863-4-5 and '6 he has been swindled by the defendants in the suit out of $41,268, in the lottery policy business. A motion was made by the counsel for the plaintiff for an order of arrest, so that each and every one of the defendants might be taken into custody. After hearing the complaint and affidavits on the part of the plaintiff, Mr. Justice MONELL granted the order asked for under section 179 of the Code, and directed that the Sheriff of the County of New-York arrest each and every of the following-named defendants, and hold them to bail in the sum of $10,000 each: John A. Morris, Charles H. Murray, Wm. C. France, Richard France and Z. E. Simmons.

Below we give all the material portions of the plaintiffs affidavits, from which our readers may learn something of the nature of the action and the manner in which lottery policy shops are conducted in this city.

After reciting several well-known facts in relation to lotteries and lottery and policy dealers, and as to the illegal nature of the business, the affidavits set forth that the defendants above named, with others, carried on that business in this City during the years 1863-4-5 and thus far in the year 1866, and then the following statements occur:

"This deponent further says that he has discovered and ascertained the fact that the alleged drawings conducted by the said defendants, besides being illegal, were conducted by the said defendants fraudulently and falsely, purposely to cheat and defraud the deponent and others, and that the representations made by said defendants in relation thereto are false, and that the alleged drawing of lottery policies as carried on by said defendants, is a matured scheme to deceive and swindle, whereby deponent was defrauded out of certain money, and whereby thousands of others are deceived and defrauded daily. Deponent further says that the defendants are common gamblers, obtaining their means of support by the aforesaid unlawful practice and in the manner aforesaid; and deponent says that he is informed and believes that said defendants have no other visible means of support except said unlawful and fraudulent practices, and that they are men of no pecuniary responsibility whatever. Deponent further says that he has lately ascertained that the defendants are about to leave this City and State, and go out of the jurisdiction of this Court. Deponent also says that he purchased said lottery tickets and policies to said amount mainly from D. S. & L. W. Parkes & Co., of No. 200 Broadway, and from Clark & Warner, of No. 2½ Dey-street, in the City of New-York; that the managers and backers of said firms were the defendants in this action; that they employed said firms upon a percentage to sell said policies; that out of numbers varying from seventy-five to seventy-eight, from thirteen to fifteen numbers are drawn; and said policies are papers issued by said defendants, having one, two or three numbers upon a ticket, or more, and the bet is as to the order in which said numbers shall be drawn, or as to how many are drawn among said thirteen or fifteen."

The plaintiff at the conclusion of his complaint, prays for an order of arrest against all of the defendants, and that he may have judgment against them for $41,268 and interest, besides the costs of the action. The case will probably come before the Court again in the early part of the present week, unless a compromise should be effected.

### Liability of Ferry-boat Proprietors for Negligence in the Care of their Boats—A Case of Interest.

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT.

Before Justice Stemmler and a Jury.

*Arthur Short et al.* vs. *Gideon L. Knapp.*—The plaintiffs are livery-stable keepers, and the defendant is the owner of the Greenpoint and Twenty-third-street Ferry. This action was brought to recover $250 damages, being the value of a horse and damages to a set of harness and coach, injured through the defendants' carelessness. A large number of witnesses were examined upon both sides, and the facts established were, that one of the plaintiffs, on the morning of the 26th of December last, before daylight, drove a pair of horses and coach upon the ferry-boat; there were no lights on the boat nor at the ferry gate; the horses' heads were facing the engine-room in the centre of the boat; the deck was slippery, and the chain on the boat was not more than a foot from the deck; the horse started in consequence of the boat moving, and they slipped on the deck and went into the river, one of the horses drowning, although efforts were made to save him. Evidence was offered to show that defendant was guilty of negligence in permitting the deck to be in a slippery condition, and that the chain was not a proper safeguard. These questions were left by the Justice to the jury, who returned a verdict for the plaintiff for two hundred and fifty dollars damages. Alexander H. Reaney for plaintiffs, E. Wetmore for defendant.

### Letters of Administration Granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Letters of administration have just been granted in this Court on the estates of the following persons, deceased:

Catharine A. Barstrand, otherwise Warren; Francisca Meyer, Catharine Andrews, John A. Tardy, Michael McKeon, Paul Graus, Bridget Mulligan, James C. Brennan, Mary S. Sheehan, or Mary Callery, Ellen G. Williams, Michael O'Brien, Maria L. Foot, Mary Savage, Thomas S. Kelly, Thomas Butler, Edward Hussey, Isaac Regensburg, Meverill Locke, David O'Keefe, Isabella McConaty, Samuel Carter, Margaret Stephenson, William Watson, Jacob Ansert, Edward Parsell, Joseph Draper, George C. Corson, John Connor, Thomas G. Baldwin.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Mary Rice, Margaret Parsell, Francis Flynn, Ellen E. Wilcox, George H. Powell, Walter L. Thompson, Chas. H. Costello, Michael A. Rosso, Owen Mulligan and Myer Masten.

### Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Wills of the following-named persons have just been admitted: Julia A. Shaw, George J. Robbins, Augustus Fleming, Wm. Craig, Jane Rebecca Doughty, Jeremiah O. Connel, Egbert Benson, Elizabeth Baldwin, Sarahetta G. McNamee, Jacob Schiffer, Charles H. Stephenson, and John Freley. None of these wills contain bequests of any interest to the public.

### Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 20.

By Justice Monell.

George W. Herbert *vs.* Luther C. Tibbetts; motion granted in part on terms. George W. Place *vs.* Charles Glass; motion granted and Receiver appointed—costs to abide the event. George Green vs. The Mayor of New-York; motion granted in part on terms. Eberhard Flues, &c., *vs.* The Baltic Fire Insurance Company; motion granted. Elizabeth Howard *vs.* Charles H. Smith et al.; motion granted. Humphrey H. Swift *vs.* John E. Wylie et al.; bond approved.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 20.

Before Judge Davis.

Joseph Lantin *vs.* Susanna Lantin; decree of divorce granted, declaring marriage null and void, *ab initio*.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 20.

By Judge Cardozo.

Horan *vs.* Westheimer; default opened; $10 costs to the respondent to abide the event. Fahnestock *vs.* Dawley; see opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 21.

By Justice Barbour.

Jerome B. Fellows *vs.* Moses M. Broadwell; findings settled—papers in the Clerk's office. James M. Miller *vs.* Edward D. James, et al.; order settled and filed in the Clerk's office.

By Justice Monell.

Honora O'Sullivan *vs.* Phinaus T. Barnum; motion granted. Frederick Skilling *vs.* Duke Fagan, et al., motion granted. James D. Ferguson *vs.* Samuel W. Andrews, et al.; motion granted. Eugenie Michor *vs.* A. Charles Groux; motion denied with $10 costs. A. T. Stewart, et al. *vs.* Isaac Jacob; upon executing a bond in $1,500, pursuant to the act, defendant to be discharged. William Sneckner *vs.* Marquis de L. Sharkey; motion granted.

### Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Lawrence Phalen, indicted for robbery in the first degree, was tried, convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

David H. King, Wm. Owens and James E. Davis, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. Sentence was suspended over each, and they were discharged.

Francis McGuire and John Asken, indicted for burglary in the third degree, were tried. McGuire was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for five years, and Asken was acquitted.

James Francis pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Robert Dakes pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Michael Connolly pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Jerome Louis Peack was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

### Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

REMISSNESS ON THE PART OF THE POLICE.

Paul Valmer and Owen Coyle, two very stylishly-dressed young men, pleaded guilty to the larceny of a considerable amount of property belonging to Mr. Richard B. Hurtshans. Complainant said his place was entered by the prisoners by means of skeleton keys. His belief was that the prisoners were professional burglars. The officer who made the arrest was asked if he knew anything of the prisoners or their antecedents, so that the Court might be guided in the amount of punishment that they might inflict. The officer said he never saw the men before, but he found on the persons of the two prisoners a large number of skeleton keys and burglar's tools.

*Judge Dowling*—What did you do with those burglar's tools?

*Officer*—I took them up to the property clerk.

On their plea of guilty they were sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months each.

Mr. Inspector Leonard when instructing his pupils should impress upon their minds that it is the duty not to lock up in the property clerks' room the testimony of guilt, but to retain it in the Station-house for use when the case comes up for trial.

PERSEVERING THIEVES.

James Davis and Philip Allen, aged about 22, and well dressed, who claimed to be commission merchants, were charged with stealing two pieces of brown shirting, worth $16, of James S. Noyes, No. 62 Leonard-street. All that complainant could testify to was that he had lost two pieces of shirting; saw them again at the Station-house and identified them. He knew that they had not been sold, as none of his goods went out of the place by retail. John G. Grambier, a porter in the place, said he saw the two prisoners hang around the place for three hours, waiting, as he supposed, a chance to go in the building and come out again with a piece of goods. They evidently knew that they were watched, but still they persevered, and as witness disappeared from view and went up on the steam elevator and stood on the second floor, he saw one of the prisoners go up stairs and pass him. Believing he would come down with something, he went down the elevator, and sure enough out came the thief with the two bundles of calico and joined his associate, who stood in an alley close by. The two thieves then walked to West Broadway, thence to Walker-street, up Walker to Church, where they entered a liquor-saloon by a side-door, threw the property on the counter and called for a glass of ale. The porter entered by the front door of the store and seeing Captain Petty, who was then taking a census of the liquor-dealers, he caused their arrest. They were sent to the Penitentiary for six months each.

THE HEALTH LAWS.

Peter Mullaly, an ashman in the employ of the street-cleaning contractors, was called on to plead, yesterday, to a violation of the Health Law, in dumping garbage on the docks. This seems to be a vexed question. The law is plain, and gives the contractors no more privileges than it does a private citizen. Counsel for the defendant said that the defendant and others like him had been arrested for a violation of the Health Law, but they had only acted under the instruction of the street contractors, who had the privilege from the Common Council to dump on this pier. There was no other place to put the garbage except on this dock.

*Judge Kelly*—They have vessels to put it right in. It is only a question of dollars and cents with the contractors. There is no occasion for it lying on the dock.

Counsel for the accused said that the contractors, since the arrest, had received permission of the Superintendent of Police to dump the garbage there.

Judge Kelly said he did not wish the Superintendent of Police to say who had and who had not violated the law. It was for this Court to say so when a case was brought before them to take action on. After some further remarks, the case went over till next Saturday, to enable the attorney for the Health Commissioners to appear and prosecute or ask for the dismissal of the complaint.

JUDGED BY THE COMPANY HE KEPT.

Henry Smith, Dolly Avery and William Marsh were charged with stealing a watch from the person of Thomas Bowe. Complainant said he went into a saloon corner of Crosby and Houston streets, night before last, about 11 o'clock, intending to stop there all night, so that he might meet a friend early in the morning; that he knew he could not get over in time if he went to his home in Brooklyn. He kept awake until about 4 o'clock in the morning, when he commenced to dose as he sat on the ice-box. About 5 o'clock he awoke up, and the two prisoners, Avery and Smith, were standing over him, trying to snap the ring that held the watch from the chain. This fully awakened him, and he seized Smith, who threatened to run a knife in him, if he didn't let go and hold his tongue. He went out, and obtaining the assistance of Officer Mulligan, the three thieves were arrested. Marsh was connected with the robbery by receiving the watch after it was stolen. On the part of Avery a first-rate character was proven up to within the last eleven months, but since then his most intimate friends could not say what he had done. The Police, however, said that for some time past they had seen him frequently in the company of thieves. Marsh was sent to the Penitentiary for four months and fined $25; Avery was sent to the Penitentiary for three months; Smith was sent to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $50.

A WAGON SNEAK THIEF.

Michael Coleman, a young man of very respectable appearance, was charged with stealing a quantity of bagging from a dock, worth $15. The evidence was, that the prisoner and two other thieves traveled in a vender's wagon around the docks, stopping occasionally to see if it was safe to hoist a coil of rope or some other piece of property into their wagon and drive off. At Peck-slip they saw this bagging, and secured it without being observed by any citizens. Officer Frederick Gilbert, however, saw them, and gave chase to the thieves, but out of the three he only secured Coleman. The prisoner was convicted, sent to the Penitentiary for three months, and fined $45.

[Advertisement.]

W. H. DISBROW'S
HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR,
No. 100 Liberty-st.

Next auction sale of horses, carriages, &c., on TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 1 P. M.

Gentlemen wishing to enter their horses, &c., for the above sale, will please give early notice.

[Advertisement.]

The last French classes under A. A. FAVARGER, with special advantages for teachers and scholars. See "Instruction."

### Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 21.—*In Steamship Saxonia, for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg*—Mrs. L. Wickert and family, New-York; Colonel J. Maidhoff, New-York; H. Meyen, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Th. Hullmann and two children, New-York; John C. Kohlsaat, family and servant, New-York; Dr. Scheck and family, New-Brighton; Mrs. Engelbert, three children and servant, New-York; C. Vallette, Havana; Rafael Santana, San Domingo; A. Rölker, New-York; S. Spiro, New-Orleans; R. von der Meden, San Francisco; H. Bomann, New-York; Joseph Sondheimer, New-York; Miss Rölker, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Hulmann and two children, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Weiss, New-York; C. Sander, New-York; Master Scheck, New-Brighton; Mrs. C. Sander and family, New-York; Mrs. J. Doppmann and two children, Hoboken; Mrs. Hoffbauer, two children and servant, New-York; Mrs. de Barry and family, New-York; Mrs. Garbeille, New-York; Miss C. Perez, Charleston; Alfred Schlesinger, New-York; W. H. Rittler, Hoboken; William Marks, New-York; C. F. Dreyer, St. Louis; Mr. Walther, New-York; Jacob Grun, St. Louis; L. Lubosh, New-York; Samuel Weyl, Detroit; Heinrich Becker, Detroit; Master John Muller, Pottsville; Franz Altstadt, Pottsville; Dr. Hasler, Pottsville; Mr. and Mrs. F. Schroeder, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Theodor Muller, Pottsville; Miss Emma Hasler, Pottsville; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Klein and two children, St. Louis; Mrs. Krein and child, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Smith, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Woestmann, one child and infant, St. Louis; Mrs. H. Heymann, two children, one infant and nurse, New-York; F. Kohnsen, Chicago; Henry L. Eisen, Lansing, Iowa; Frederick W. Klein, Racine, Wis.; Adolph Schmith, San Francisco; Anton Bisinger, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. Waldbauer and son, Saginaw City, Mich.; Philipp Opfergelt, Saginaw City, Mich; Mr. and Mrs. John Suppiger, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Anton Müller, St. Louis; George Frederick Lauer, Pottsville; Franklin P. Lauer, Pottsville; C. Wedamayer, Pottsville; C. L. Clausen, Philadelphia; Joseph Deschler, Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles T. Hartmann, Bombay, East India; Master Louis Kahn, New-York; R. Siedle, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. W. Schuchmann and child, Pittsburgh; Max Baerecke, Milwaukee; Louis Busjäger, Pittsburgh; Ernst Hoyer, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. S. Kirkmeyer and two children, St. Louis; Frederick Hambach, Milwaukee; Madame M. Perlet, Philadelphia; Miss Walther, New-York; Mrs. Auguste Hartmann, New-York; Mrs. Bruckner and child, St. Louis; Miss Hartmann, New-York; C. A. Lowe, New-York; F. Radinsky, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Emil Wenzel, Philadelphia; Jacob Hermann, Baltimore; Claus Reimers, South America; C. Weiss, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lindhurst, Madison, Wis.; Miss Auguste Lyndhurst, Madison, Wis.; Miss Babetie von Portenschlag, New-York; W. C. B. Jennings, New-York, and others in the steerage.

APRIL 21.—*In steamship Pereire, for Brest and Havre.*—Mrs. Nottbeck, Miss Nottbeck, Miss C. Nottbeck, Miss E. Nottbeck, Master Nottbeck and servant, Mr. C. V. Roosevelt, Jr.; Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Porter, Miss Porter, Mr. John D. Dix, Mrs. Dix, Miss Dix, Miss S. Jenning Kinsley, Mr. Samuel S. Smith, Miss Leonie, Mr. Edvos, Miss Zimmerman, Mr. Chas. E. Coutan, Mrs. Coutan and servant, Mr. Wm. M. Halsted, Mrs. Halsted and servant, Mrs. Carl Brandt and son, Miss M. Johnson, Miss Blain, Miss Jennie Blain—all of New-York; W. B. Bennent, Mrs. Bennent, C. S. Bennent, N. A. Furback, Mrs. Furback, Philadelphia; Mrs. S. O. Toussaint, two children and nurse, Mrs. Perzel, A. Eisey, F. Henry, G. Noble Jones, James Coste, A. Patrullo, New-York; J. H. Foote, Mrs. Foote, F. Hoffstadter, Miss Ford, Mrs. J. Coe, Peter Schneider and son, Miss Schneider, New-York; William Savery, Philadelphia; Dr. E. A. Fillner, Mrs. Fillner, Miss Fillner, St. Louis; Rubino Torrico, J. Diez, Mr. Join, Mexico; A. A. Osorio, Mrs. Osorio and servant, Madrid; Mr. Binsminger, Mrs. Binsminger, M. Homburger, Leo Moser, Mr. Ford, T. H. Ray, C. P. Robinson, Mr. Nordman, A. Conpieux, A. G. Girod, W. Thomas, Mrs. Byron Sherman, 3 children and servant, New-York; F. Luiz, Mrs. Massip, Miss Merrill, Miss P. Campbell, New-York; Mrs. Orth, P. D. Meyer, P. E. Boulatour and son, E. Nores, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Koenig, 4 children and servant, R. Hays, Cleveland; Mr. Simon, Savannah; Mr. and Mrs. J. Minently, Havanah; L. Parreat, Mr. Barteaga and servant, Mr. Sams, Cuba; Dr. and Mrs. Acosta, and servant, Paris; H. Bryant, Boston; W. Frost, Cincinnati, Mr. and Mrs. Roch and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Simon and child, Mr. and Mrs. Thorman and child, Cleveland; P. Massa, M. P. Sastri, Mexico, Wm. Lohse, Mrs. Lohse, Miss Lohse, Mrs. Rojas and nephew, Venezuela; M. Ascarato, Spain; Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman and three children and nurse, Mrs. Loiseau, child and nurse, Mrs. Gautier, Mr. and Mrs. P. Blauvelt, E. Marchand, P. E. Marchand, Mr. Ciprio, Chas. Boucher, A. Laine, Rev. James Cassin, G. Lahay, M. Asher, M. Hoffstaedter, T. Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. Pie Bois, New-York; Mrs. Hurtebise, New-Orleans; Mr. Trays, Mr. Rennow, Mrs. Philips, A. Lary, Mr. Gautier, Mr. Herschell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Boissel, A. Boissel, Mr. Eppstein and child, A. Wichmann, E. Wichmann, Mrs. de Prou and child, A. Bohne, F. Micoel, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Don Bernard, Ed. Don Bernar and child, L. Centheors, New-York; E. Merill, E. Maymer, H. Ambert, Mrs. Ambert, F. Riber, C. Vincent, Ohio; Rev. M. C. Wagner, Mrs. O. Gaeger, J. P. Tapie, Mrs. Tapie, Mr. Bernardet and child, Mrs. Bernardet, Mr. and Mrs. Lacase, A. Penel, V. Penel, C. Penel, M. de Marina, Mr. Jace, Mr. Grabil, Mr. Walker.

APRIL 21.—*In steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool*—Miss Dunderdale, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Knight, R. L. Reade, R. Reade and Mrs. Reade, Miss Catherine and Mary Reade, J. Leedham, J. Roberts, Wm. H. Bray, wife and child; M. H. Elkin, Edwin Gerard, A. Reevo, of Toronto; C. S. F. Baxter, of Toronto, Mr. Farquhar, of Pottsville; James and John Hamill, and Jas. Laughlin, of Pittsburgh; Rev. W. M. Riley, W. H. Welch, Miss Anable and Miss F. Anable, Mrs. C. F. Judson, Miss Avery, of Philadelphia; John Smith, Boston; Eusebio Lorenzo and wife, of Havana; John Coppins and wife, Thomas Bedford and John R. Bedford, of Ohio; Rev. W. Roberts, Rev. E. Davis, Mr. Brookfield and wife, of Pittsburgh; James McLean, of London; Chas. H. Brahe, of Bremen; Robt. L. V. Oliver, James McGuire, Robert W. Scott, of New-York; U. P. Wurts, J. C. Jay, J. Charles Hamill, Miss Linn, of Philadelphia; W. H. Boyd, W. Houston, John Halstead, Mr. Aladin, Mr. Tawcett, Wm. Brown, Geo. S. Eddy, of Boston; E. Prebourg, of Paris; W. B. Gorbett and wife, of Paris; L. Alean, wife and three children, of Louisville; Mrs. Thomas Peele and Miss Peele, Mr. Aladin, Mr. Baker, Charles Thorpe, Mr. Harry Brookfield, Thomas Bell, James Rutledge, wife and three children, C. Vantoo, J. J. Thomas, J. J. Bailus, of Philadelphia; Miss Louis Smith of New-York; William McCloskey, George Prentice, of New-York; Mr. Masterlan, of Louisville; John Merrington, ——; and others in the steerage.

APRIL 21.—*In steamship Celia, for London*—H. Spaight, W. H. Fosdick and wife, James Foulker, L. Wallersdorf, Miss Rosannah Palmer, G. Greenwood, David Taylor, Rev. Richard Webb and wife, Miss Amelia Webb, Charles Webb, Wm. Greagmill, George W. Nicholson, Leonce Touroas, John Macerea, George Hudson, Douglass Forsyth, Mr. G. M. Vogel, Miss Felicia Vogel, Georgina Vogel, Mrs. Joseph Hentall, Julia Cromer, Charles Mosk, Edward A. Collins, Henry Atkins, James Wallace, William E. William, Jr., Henry Dalmore, George Carlan, wife, Joseph Leggett, Thomas Leggett, Ebenezer French, Pierre Tramigner, John Irving and wife, Miss Minnie Irving, Thomas Irving, William Melrose, wife and servant, Daniel Studwell, Henry Studwell, Richard Quinn, Miss Martha Everett, Mrs. Jemima Holder and family, Robert W. Cheever, James Crook, Ramon Sussey, Henry Spake, John DeGroot Forest, Robert Peck, Mrs. Gardner and 4 daughters, James Boyd, Mathew Diken, P. Lamonde, Rev. Carlos Billar, Jr.

*In steamship George Washington, for New-Orleans*—A. Bolton, James McAlley, Charles E. Sanger, R. Conway, R. Muser, George Crouch, Mrs. Greening and four children, George A. Noeling, C. E. Butler, W. W. Andrews, Mrs. McGraw, Judge James Campbell, John B. Chaperon, W. J. Maynard and lady, Mrs. R. W. Shaffer, Miss E. D. Mills, Miss Mary Clark, Miss Rose Mansfield, Thos. A. Day, Chas. E. Westerfield, C. D. Clark, Moses Campbell, Jas. Dingley, Capt. Hall, Mrs. W. H. Bushnell, Miss S. Ewing, Mrs. Jas. Fisher and child, P. H. Henley, E. D. Montague, W. J. Tieman, S. H. Smith, Mrs. G. Crocker and child, Maj. Mayer, Miss H. Cenas, and friend, H. H. Foid, James Legrand, Julius Hoenel, J. A. Shippery, H. LeNoir and servant, Miss Adelaide Summers, John A. Whiting, A. G. De Forrest, E. A. Strang, Miss Hetty C. Tracy, Henry Schultz, Charles Becker, August Gesson, Mrs. Shermaut and child, J. D. Choss, Mrs. D. L. R. Bonnan.

*In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah*—Col. Frank Clark, R. C. Dixon, L. H. McIntosh and wife, Dr. J. B. Coburn, Wm. Williams, James Watson, Wm. Betty, J. Langsdorf, George H. Southard, C. H. Williams, Mrs. Shore, A. Rescher and family, Col. O. H. Moore and family, Mrs. J. J. Groover, Mrs. Horton, F. T. Halsey, Mr. Armanda, M. Cassidy, G. Borup and family, A. Gasparoni, C. B. Cole, Miss A. Joel, J. E. King, L. H. Markley, M. J. Rich, C. V. Haskell, H. C. Cutter, R. J. Beeby, Isaac Calish, Jr., Isaac Calish, Sr., Chas. J. Rosenberg, A. J. Gray, L. Barneet and family, James Powell, Geo. Burk, C. F. Harriman, W. H. Hutchins, Frank Todd, Charles Gardiner, Miss Mary A. Morris, Hans Rennels, and 18 in steerage.

*In Steamship Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans*—Mr. Broffelet, S. M. McKee, B. S. McKee, E. Munday, Miss Morgan, Miss McKenzie, S. B. Baldwin, John F. Fraser, B. Levi, John F. Askins, Richard Holan, Samuel Clark, George F. Brown, Theodore Brennen, W. H. Halsey, John Maffit, George F. Meyer, Paul Fedelar, Mrs. Messina, F. Williams and lady, Abm Isacks, V. Goddard, Wm. Ward and lady, Capt. Fleming and servant, A. V. Gordon, George S. Thomas, F. Dottard, C. V. Willis, W. Litchfield, John Hewey, Wm. Kenwick, F. Holan, D. G. Hickens, Charles Reynolds, F. J. Pratt, lady, 3 children and servant, Capt. V. Williams, John Tyler, and 73 in the steerage.

*In steamship New-York, for Aspinwall*—W. H. Thomer and wife, M. Clavera, F. B. Littlejohn, Lieut. McKerson, Dr. P. C. Barker, Simon Price, A. Isaacs, B. Vanderpool, Major Foster and wife, F. B. Gordon, W. H. Godfrey, Mrs. James Toombs, R. Gibbons, J. W. Hillman and wife, Robert Oxland, A. Hutchisson, Mrs. Hutchisson, Miss Valentine, J. Valentine, F. Feltbogon, G. W. Wright, James Eldridge, C. C. Cummings, Theo. F. White, P. H. Case, Wm. McDonald, Capt. Phil. Forney, Rev. Benj. Todd, Mrs. Anna M. Cushing and daughter, Miss A. Cushing, Mrs. A. L. Stone and family, Dr. Geo. H. Bowers, Charles A. Morrill, Mrs. C. G. Kelly and child, Mrs. L. A. Fillmore, Frank F. Stone, Mrs. Woolsey and children, Mrs. G. A. Shepperson, A. H. Harris, C. C. Palmer, M. L. Potter, J. B. Church, J. W. Ackerson and family, H. A. Charles and family, Miss M. L. Smith, James Winter, Florio Emmal, G. A. Taylor, Mrs. Dawes, A. Grant and family, J. C. Matthews, wife and family; Misses F. and L. Boruck, Mrs. J. Collins, Mrs. Kate Collins, Mrs. Jane Collins, F. V. Booth and brother, Mrs. R. L. Brathaver and family, Mrs. R. W. Healy and child, Miss Kate W. Palmer, Samuel Brown, Rev. A. N. Fisher, N. S. Coon and wife, J. C. and S. D. Marer, J. Hanford and wife, Miss M. J. Armstrong, Thos. Sedgwick, N. Gray and family, John Lawton and wife, Mrs. M. Donald, Mrs. Daniels and daughter, John W. Cox, Mrs. Allen and daughter, H. Allen, J. D. W. Allen, J. D. W. Whing, J. L. Sheffield, W. C. Johnson, Mrs. Julia E. Dement, H. Crittenden, Mrs. M. J. Hunter, Miss Thayer, G. W. Armes and family, I. Hoesch, E. A. Flint, Mrs. E. D. Powers and children, C. Pinney, Miss Anna Craddock, J. N. Victor, Captain I. S. Lawson and wife, Mr. Harding, J. J. Gilbert, G. C. Robbins and family, Dr. H. P. Fisher, James White and wife, J. C. Burick and wife, G. W. Barker and wife, John Clancy, Mrs. T. Francis and child, Major Bee and family, George B. McAmery, Joseph Clark, Stephen Ricketson, R. Williams, G. Sturtevant, wife and daughter, Frank Duprey, Paymaster C. Schenck, A. G. Boggs, wife and child, T. C. Delamater and family, H. Price and lady, Mrs. Bugbee, S. B. Clark and wife, M. Holcomb, wife and child, H. Lund and wife, Miss L. C. Garrett, Mrs. McKee and child, G. T. McGehee, John Cook, Mrs. Hamilton and infant, W. Hutchisson and wife, F. M. Clake, wife and child, J. Manning, wife, sister and infant, W. R. Defrees, wife, daughter and son, Miss Palmer, Mrs. Baker and child, J. Callender and wife, Ira Cross, Miss Ida Morgan, Miss Reamer, James M. Spence, and 564 in second cabin and steerage.

*In steamship Corsica, for Nassau*—Miss E. M. Ridgeby, Nassau; James H. Morris, (colored,) Nassau; Mr. and Mrs. James A. M. Ward and two children, New-York; F. S. Canza, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. Champaillier, France; F. Gatty, Mrs. Gatty, E. Gilbert, John S. Baker, Liverpool; J. E. Treat, Westfield, Mass.; L. J. Solomon, New-York; Miss Rawson, Nassau; S. Togbas, Mr. Caverlys.

*In Steamship Gen. Barnes, for Savannah.*—A. Merritt, J. Montgomery, Mufor C. S. Langdom, David Burnett, R. Emstein, L. R. Stayner, Mrs. Harris, T. H. Broome, Jas. Moulton, Aaron Reppard, Charles F. Reiley, Mrs. McConnell, S. Holman, W. O. Brown, Alfred Waldron, C. S. Lester, Miss O. King, James Dupignac, Alonzo Camp, Thomas Denney, Jomes Armstrong, T. L. Travers, James Solomon, P. Terry, H. T. Smith, J. Churchill, R. Thomas, C. Frost, A. Balostier, H. Putrie, J. T. Stearns, T. Rudderow, J. Andrews, and 20 in steerage.

### Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 21.—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg*—Mary Sundmacher and 2 children, H. Koheler, Carl Harbach, Julie Oppermann, Carl Jungman, H. Schutzer, Fanny Buckman, A. Rosenfeldt, W. Thode, Elise Neukirch, H. Bohier, Aug. Kimmel, Jose Lamnle, Louise Iwersen, Fanny Bock, Carl Wilser, A. Judel, J. Gerhard, Carl Hoffman, Oscar Munzner, Otto Hilpert, C. Freitag, H. Agge, Ernst Funke, M. Newman, Maria Schmidt and 2 children, F. Huttenlocher, wife and child, Jno. Stanl, wife and 3 children, F. Wagner, H. Toser, Alex. Hertlein, Susan Bohn, Marco Gusina and 2 children.

APRIL 21.—*In steamship Hibernia, from Glasgow*—Miss Hiffert, Miss A. Jenner, Prof. J. M. Boulard, Geo. Galiomar, A. H. Fernald, D. C. Waldron, Capt. C. F. Smith, C. M. Bunn, wife and family, Miss Wylie, Mrs. E. Clark, Mrs. Brown and 2 daughters, A. S. Baker and wife, J. Wilson, Wm. Gilbert, D. G. Blair, C. Nicholson, Mrs. Brown, J. N. Anderson, W. Gibson, P. Fittsgobor, N. Findlator, J. H. Brown, J. L. Wilson, M. Roseburgh, Jas. Jack, and 500 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 11 | Sun sets...... 6 46 | Moon sets.... 1 16
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 1 26 | Gov. Island. 2 15 | Hell Gate.... 3 37

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 21.

### Cleared.

Steamships Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau, E. Cunard; Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; New-York, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail steamship Co.; Fung Shuey, Gough, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Ceila, Gleadell, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary; Louisa Moore, Wooster, Beaufort, Murray, Ferris & Co.; G. H. Stout, Ford, Alexandria, J. Hand; Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Franklin, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston; John Gibson, Young, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Gussie Telfair, Dean, Wilmington, G. H. Pierson; Salvor, Morgan, Boston; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk and City Point, Heineken & Co.

Steamer Wamsutta, Springer, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships A. E. Lovitt, (Br.,) Chipman, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken; Adler, (Brem.,) Wehle, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Sarah Hobart, Upton, Matanzas, James Henry; Sharpsburgh, Rindall, Cardenas, Walsh & Carver; Geo. Johann, (Brem.,) Dondus, Bremen via Savannah, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Rjukan, (Dan.,) Schuybon, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Son; Geestemunde, (Ham.,) Kielhen, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Julia C. Clark, Freethey, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; Stirling, (Br.,) Sprague, Kingston, Jam., G. F. Bulley; Maggie Louisa, (Br.,) Goudy, Leghorn, Brett, Son & Co.; Mercedes, (Br.,) Kohl, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jova.

Schooners Mary Louise, Gaskell, Washington, N. C.; L. Mills; America, (Br.,) Nicholson, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; S. F. Adams, Tabbut, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Cotman, (Br.,) Coalfleet, Halifax, Brett, Son & Co.; Norah, Clarkson, Norfolk, J. W. McKee & Co.; Expedite, Rackett, Hartford; S. M. Baylis, Rodgers, Musquito Inlet, Fla., Van Brunt & Slaght; J. H. Seguine, French, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Jenny Lind, Graves, Richmond, W. S. Brown & Co.; Suffolk, ——, New-Haven; Wild Horse, (Br.,) McCombe, St. John, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Sloop Guilford, Chase, Wareham.

### Arrived.

Steamship Hibernia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow 7th inst., with mdse. and 540 passengers to F. Macdonald & Co. Had light winds and fine weather all the passage. 17th, was in co. with a steamer, supposed an Inman liner. Among the passengers are the renowned American troupe known as the Alleghanian Vocalists and Bell Ringers, who have returned from a continuous tour of four years round the world.

Steamship England, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool via Halifax 80 hours, with mdse. and passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. Has anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

Steamship Teutonia, (Ham.,) Haack, Hamburg April 7, at 9 A. M., with mdse. and 671 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Bark Birdie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Montevideo 68 ds., with hides and wool to order. 7th inst., John McAlister, seaman, jumped overboard and was lost; 14th, Mrs. Grace Frank, stewardess, died of consumption and was buried at sea.

Bark Lillie M., (of Halifax, N. S.,) Hawlin, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Auld Reekie, (of Amble,) Dawson, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to McCall & Marsh.

Bark Frederick Scalia, (Pruss.,) Waak, Bordeaux 48 ds., with wine, &c., to order.

Bark Brunswick, (of Portland, Sylvester, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Brockway & Baker.

Bark Arietta, (of Searsport,) Colcord, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Gulia Paris (Ital.,) Paris, Genoa 75 ds., with marble and rags to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Bark Ludwig, (Pruss.,) Flemming, Bordeaux 48 ds., with wine, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Grace Darling, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Nafon, Grand Turk, T. I., 10 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Left no vessels. Br. brig Fremanda, Wright, and brig Alpha, sld. 10th inst. for Boston. The G. D. has on board the mate, R. Harlow, and 6 passengers of the wrecking schr. O. Bryan, of South Thomaston, Me., Capt. Sleeper, hence for Swan Island, with provisions and wrecking materials, wrecked April 2 on Providence-Caicos, Bahamas.

Brig Altavela, (of Searsport,) Reed, Mayaguez, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. L. Hathaway. 9th inst., 20 miles W. N. W., from Porto Rico, felt the shock of an earthquake, which stopped the chronometer. Sld. in co. with brig Cleason, for Baltimore.

Brig Mary Ann, (of Halifax,) Bartaby, Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. A. De Wolf & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Fawn, of and for Halifax. Left no vessels in port.

Brig Prince Alfred, (of Halifax,) Higgins, Kingston, Jam., 30 ds., with logwood, &c., to J. F. Whitney & Co. 15th inst., lat. 33 45, lon. 74 30, passed the top of a vessel's house, apparently but a short time in the water. 13th, during a heavy blow from E. N. E., sprang mainmast.

Brig A. B. Patterson, (of Turks Island,) Pike, Porto Cabello 14 ds., with coffee to Dallett & Bliss. Left no vessels.

Brig Dr. Erickson, (Dan.,) Jansen, Guyanilla, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to G. F. Penniston & Co.

Brig Ocean Belle, (of Bath,) Morton, Guantanamo 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to C. C. Duncan & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Mary Ann, for New-York.

Brig Eagle, (of Bear River, N. S.,) Fowler, Port-au-Prince 18 ds., with logwood, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Faustina, (of Stockton, Me.,) Griffin, Buenos Ayres 68 ds., with wool and hides to Walsh & Carver. Left bark Taliaferro, for New-York in 10 days.

Brig Chesapeake, ——, Newburgh, for Boston.

Schr. Clarissa Ann, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Marsh, Port-au-Prince 18 ds., with logwood, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Kate McLean, Tillett, Key West 12 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. E. M. Gardner, Steelman, Matagorda, with cotton to master.

Schr. Athlete, (of Digby, N. S.,) Cousins, St. Marc, Hayti, 12 ds., with logwood, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Reno, Lambert, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Ben Willis, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Webb, Utilla, Hond., 21 ds., with fruit, &c., to order.

Schr. Isabella, (of P. E. I.,) Millan, Ponce, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Edmiston Bros.

Schr. Coral Isle, (of Turks Island,) Stubbs, Kingston, Jam., 22 ds., with bamboo, coffee, &c., to C. E. Knox.

Schr. O. A. Atkins, Bunting, Virginia.

Schr. R. Knight, Bartlett, Maryland.

Schr. Union, ——, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. S. C. Williams, Wilson, Virginia.

Schr. Clara, Baxter, Virginia.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Virginia.

Schr. Magnolia, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. R. E. Steelman, Shoemaker, Virginia.

Schr. Lucy B. Ives, Wells, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, W. N. W., light.

### Sailed.

Steamships New-York, Hansa, Saxonia, Corsica, City of New-York, Pereire, Celia, Louisa Moore, Quaker City, Geo. Washington, Fung Shuey, Gen. Barnes, San Salvador, Gussie Telfair, Niagara, John Gibson, Franconia, Salvor, Nereus, G. H. Stout.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 21.—Arr. steamers Cortes, Havana; Coquette, Baltimore; Neptune, New-York; barks Surinam, Surinam; Edward Everett, Baltimore; brigs Stromness, Balize; John Balch, Matanzas; J. West, Remedios; Glendale, Galveston; Selma, Savannah.

### Spoken, &c.

Caroline—schr., from Porto Rico for Hamburg, 20 ds. out, 15th inst., lat. 33 36, lon. 64 15.

Chimborazo—brig, from Georgetown, S. C., for Bath, 18th inst., lat. 37 25, lon. 74 20.

E. C. Scribner—schr., from Boston for New-Orleans, 28th inst., lat. 36 38, lon. 74 15.

Fisher—schr., from Jacmel for Boston, 11th inst., in Crooked Island Passage.

Lewis S. Davis—schr., from Mobile for St. Jago, 9 ds. out, 14th inst., lat. 31, lon. 79 32.

Nellie—brig, hence for St. Croix, 19th inst., lat. 37 34, lon. 72 30.

Nereus—Eng. bark, from Penang for London, March 25, lat. 24 (5 N., lon. 37 29.

Prince Albert—bark, of London, from Jamaica for London, 19th inst., lat. 37 48, lon. 69 15.

Zircon—schr., Prentice, from Rio for New-York, 1st inst., lat. 32, lon. 30.

### Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., April 8, bark Golden Fleece, for New-York in 4 days; brig W. S Harris, do.; brig Minnie K., do. in 7 days; schr. Quickstep, for Baltimore soon; Br. brig Annie, for St. John, N. B., ldg.

At St. Marc, Hayti, Br. bark Victoria, for Philadelphia in 3 days; and Br. schr. Roseway, dischg.

At Port-au-Prince, April 6, bark R. Murray, for New-York in 10 days.

At Mayaguez, 9th inst., barks Reindeer and Mayflower for New-York in 6 days.

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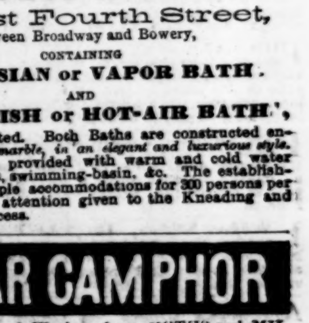

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 289, April 21, 1866.
6, 14, 8, 68, 12, 53, 9, 48, 43, 71, 22, 38, 15.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 290, April 21, 1866.
6, 61, 31, 63, 54, 75, 3, 66, 48, 68, 5, 67, 45.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 189, April 21, 1866.
25, 3, 14, 59, 31, 36, 1, 67, 28, 29, 57, 30, 72.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 190, April 21, 1866.
27, 64, 14, 22, 30, 78, 42, 3, 70, 12, 67, 8, 68.
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, CIRCULARS, information, &c., &c., sent in all legal lotteries.
J. R. CLAYTON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN THE ROYAL HAVANA and all other legalized lotteries. Information given. P. GAIGE, Broker, No. 738 Broadway.

NOTICE TO LOTTERY AND POLICY DEALERS.—In a few weeks you will be called upon to renew your lottery license. If you have courage you can relieve yourselves from the unjust control of the Lottery Managers. Call the attention of your Representatives in Congress to the gross wrong you suffer, and ask for the repeal of that part of law that makes you pay tribute to the managers of the lotteries before you can carry on your business. Get up petitions and forward them without delay to Hon. Justin Morrill, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Washington, D. C.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—MONDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 104 East 24th-st., near 4th-av., the household furniture of a family removing from town, consisting mostly of superior carved rosewood and brocatel parlor suits, carved rosewood bedstead, large carved dining-table, several splendid bookcases, mirrors, Brussels carpets, choice oil-paintings and engravings, kitchen utensils, &c.